

AMERICAN FARMER.

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WORK FOR THE MONTH.

NOVEMBER.

We shall necessarily have to be brief in pointing out what should be attended to this month on the farm.

FATTENING HOGS.

For all that concerns the penning and fattening of hogs, we respectfully refer our readers to our advice of last month.

COLLECTION OF MATERIALS FOR MANURE, &c.

Follow our suggestions of last month as to the gathering of the rough materials on your farm, and the mode we pointed out of converting them into good manure. You may rest assured that every dollar, thus expended, will bring you compound interest, in the improved condition of your soil, and in the increased quantity and quality of its products.

FALL AND WINTER PLOUGHING.

All stiff adhesive clay land that you may intend to put in corn, or other crops, next Spring, should be ploughed this Fall and Winter, in order that their texture may be meliorated by the frost. They should not be ploughed when either in a condition of wetness or dryness. If ploughed while wet, they will remain in a condition akin to mortar throughout the season—if ploughed when dry, the soil will turn up in hard, unreduceable clods, so that in either case, your object will be defeated. The proper time to plough such land, is when it is moist. If ploughed when in that state, the effect of the Winter's frost will be to so improve its condition as almost to change its very nature and texture. Plough deeply, and lap the furrows at about an angle of 45 degrees. Next Spring when the frost is over, and the soil sufficiently dry to admit the horses without injury, pass a heavy roller over to close the crevices, and finish by giving the land a thorough harrowing lengthwise the furrows with a heavy harrow: continue the harrowing in the same direction until you have reduced the soil into a state of perfect pulverization. You may take our word for it, that, in proportion to the niceness of the tilth of such land, so will be its products.

CORN COBS.

Economise these and have them ground into meal for your stock.

CORN STALKS.

These, if properly saved, cut into half inch pieces and cooked, when mixed with cob-meal, bran, or roots, make a most excellent food for cattle.

ROOTS OF ALL KINDS.

Dig and house these before they are injured by the frost.

MILCH COWS AND YOUNG CATTLE.

These should be provided through the Winter with comfortable stables and sheds; be comforta-

bly and cleanly kept. The milch cows should have succulent food at least twice a day, besides plenty of long provender three times a day, to keep the feeling of hunger at a distance. The young stock should be fed with good long feed at least as often, and receive one grain feed a day. They should be so fed as that the materials for making flesh, bones, &c., should abound in their feed. Unless young animals are kept in a thriving, healthy condition, they can not be expected to make superior ones. While we would not advise that they should be kept overfat, we certainly protest against that demi-starving system, which keeps them so that when the Spring comes, they are upon the lift.

Roots when fed to milch cows and other cattle should be cut fine, and should be always mixed with cut hay or straw. For a milch cow, a peck of roots mixed with seven pounds of cut hay or straw, is sufficient at a meal. Most roots are the better of being cooked. Potatoes should never be fed raw.

WORKING ANIMALS.

Let it be your pleasure, as it certainly is your duty, to see that these noble and generous creatures do not suffer for anything that is essential to their comfort and health. Good, warm, well ventilated stables, good bedding, and plentiful supplies of food are all necessary to their health, and to their capacity for labor; their stalls should be daily cleaned, they should be curried or carded and brushed twice a day, watered thrice a day, and receive salt, or the salt, ashes and lime mixture three times a week.

In feeding, by chopping or grinding the grain given them, at least one-third the quantity may be saved, while the condition of the animals will be better.

OLD AND YOUNG STOCK.

These should be kept in separate yards.

APPLES.

Gather your apples by hand, keep them from being bruised, and store them away in a cool place.

CIDER-MAKING.

Let this be attended to early in the season.

APPLE BUTTER.

Make a good quantity of this; make it early, and be sure to make it well.

GRANARIES AND CORN HOUSES.

Let these be well cleansed before the grain is stored in them.

DRAINING OF WET LANDS.

By draining your wet lands, you will render them easier to work, change the character of the soil as to its friability, improve its productive capacity, render it earlier, and make your place more healthy.

FIRE WOOD.

Look upon it as an imperative duty, as soon as the trees of the forest have been denuded of their

leaves, to commence providing your fire-wood, and halt not in cutting and hauling until you have enough piled up in the yards of your homestead and quarters, to last at least twelve months.

CARTS, WAGONS, IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Make a careful inspection of these, and all that may need it have immediately repaired, and be sure to keep those that may not be in use under cover.

GEARING OF ALL KINDS.

Examine, repair, and grease all that may need it.

FENCES.

Examine these personally, and have all needed repairs immediately made. Defective fences make breachy stock.

OUT-HOUSES—CELLARS.

If these have not been recently cleansed, have them all cleaned out, and white-washed.

ASHES, &c.

Take especial care of all the ashes made on your place; don't permit them to be exposed to the weather, but keep them under cover. Have a hundred loads of rough materials hauled convenient to your house, and have your soap-suds, urine and dish-water, &c., as made, poured on them, and by Spring you will have so many loads of good manure prepared for your corn field or oat crop.

POULTRY DUNG.

Cover the floor of your hen-house with mould, and every two weeks clean it out; put it under cover in a dry place—repeat this process through the Fall and Winter, and by corn-planting time you will have manure enough from this source to manure five acres of land.

BONES AND WOOLEN RAGS.

Save and economise all these, as there is no better manure; of bones, every one who have properly used them, bear witness to their great value as a fertilizer; of woollen rags we will observe, that, so far as nitrogen is concerned, they are nearly thirty-four times richer than cow-dung; they rot slower than many other manures, but they are more permanent in their fertilizing properties, give out their virtues sufficiently however to dispense food to the growing crops, and tend materially to maintain moisture in the soil. In a word, save all refused offal matters about your place—it is all as conducive to the growth of crops, as they are improving to the fertility of the soil.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

NOVEMBER.

The work in the garden this month is chiefly to save the several crops grown.

WINTER SPINACH.—If not already done, have your Winter Spinach thinned so as to stand 4 inches apart in the rows, and thoroughly relieved from grass and weeds.

ASPARAGUS BEDS.—If these have not been attended to as we advised last month, carry out what we then advised early this month.

SMALL SALADING.—Sow seeds of these in hot-beds.

CULINARY HERBS, &c.—Thyme, Sage, Garlic, Shallots, Chives, &c., may still be set out, the earlier this month the better.

CABBAGES.—Take these up and store them away.

STRAWBERRY BEDS.—If you have not already done so, clean off your Strawberry Beds, fork in manure between the rows, that done, place straw between the rows, and fork or peg that down to prevent its being blown off.

ROOTS OF ALL KINDS.—Should be taken up and stored away in dry cellars, covered with straw to exclude the air, or buried in earth, in dry situations where no water will lie.

CELERY.—Earth up your Celery to bleach as long as the weather will permit.

ENDIVES.—Earth these up for blanching.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.—Sow seeds of this fine pie plant early this month, as when sown in the Fall they are more certain of coming up than when sown in the Spring.

TRENCHING.—Any stiff clayey beds that you intend for Spring planting, should be heavily manured and trench-dug with the spade.

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS.—Prepare a warm border by manuring, digging and raking fine, and plant cuttings of these—the cuttings to stand in rows 18 inches wide, 6 inches asunder—to be transplanted next Fall, where they are to permanently stand—the distance when transplanted should be 6 feet apart.

RASPBERRIES.—These may be set out as long as the weather remains fair and open.

FRUIT TREES.—These may be pruned this month as long as the weather remains fine and open. In pruning no limb should be cut off unless it be dead, or interlaps so as to exclude the sun and air; the wound should be rendered smooth, and dressed with a mixture comprised of equal parts of rosin, beeswax and tar, and capped with iron-mongers paper or cotton cloth.

TOMATOES.—If you have any tomato vines that are not injured by the frost, which have partially ripe fruit on them, by carefully taking them up and hanging them in your barn, they will ripen such fruit and prolong your supply for two or three weeks, perhaps longer.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Henry Lugar, of Bury St. Edmunds, England, one of the first breeders of South Down Sheep in that country, to a gentleman of Maryland, and furnished for the American Farmer:

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1856.

"I am happy to say my flock has realized more than that of any other man has done; 950 South Downs made £5230. Shearing ewes, (172 of this age,) made 12 guineas, 11, 10, 8, 6, each. The average of this class was £5, 9s. each. Two year olds or two shear—111 sheep made £545, 5s. or £4, 18s. each. Full mouthed or six tooth ewes 8, 7, 6 guineas each—the lot of 339 sheep averaging £3, 12s. each. Ewe lambs, 234 sold for £713, 10s., averaging £3, 8s. each. Shearling rams, 80, 65, 54 guineas each, averaging for each ram (29 in all) £24, 5s. each. Older rams 40, 37, 30 guineas each, averaging for 23 old rams £20 each. Ram lambs 45, 25, 35, guineas each, 45 lambs made £657, averaging £14, 10s. each—all the best men in England were buyers.

The pound sterling is worth about \$4.86.

The guinea one shilling more, about \$5.10.

The sale at public auction took place on or about the 5th of September last.

A LOUISIANA PLANTATION.

BATOU LAFOURCHE, LA., }
 Rose Cottage, September, 1856. }

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—It may not be uninteresting to your readers to give them a description of a Southern plantation and its management, and I now essay to do so, that they may have some idea of agriculture in Louisiana. This section of country being principally devoted to the culture of sugar cane, offers considerable diversity from the farming of the Northern and Middle States, and without sectional feeling, I wish to show what slave labor, properly managed, can do. To acknowledge that many of the plantations, perhaps a majority, are badly managed in every respect, is but to tell the truth. To say furthermore that compulsory labor is necessary to raise sugar and cotton, is also a truth; nor need I cite the decreased amount of products in the free West India Islands, to corroborate this.

A Southern plantation varies in size from an hundred arpents (not quite an acre,) and a few slaves, to several thousand acres, and a hundred or two slaves. The number of acres under cultivation, varies with the number of working hands, size of the plantation, and energy of the planter. Some places with a small force and less number of acres in the whole, make as much or more than a larger place with a greater working force.

There are thousands of acres lying useless, or badly cultivated, yielding no profit to the owner. The fault lies with the planter, and not with the "peculiar institution." There are two modes pursued in making sugar; one process by which common brown sugar is made, the other, by which refined, brown and white sugars are made.

I wish to describe the agricultural part, or working of the land and general management of the plantation, rather than the process of sugar making; and write more particularly, to show what can be done at the South by industry, and proper management of land and slaves.

I will take a plantation in my vicinity, "Magnolia," the property of Messrs. Davenport & Ford, containing one thousand acres, about seven hundred of which are in cultivation; and one hundred slaves, seventy of whom are working hands, the balance children. Of the number of acres in cultivation, the usual average is two-thirds in sugar cane, and one-third in corn.

The plantation is "laid off" as follows:—A main road runs through its centre thirty feet wide. The land under cultivation is divided "into cuts," three acres in length, separated from each other by "head-lands" eighteen feet wide, consequently all these head-lands intersect the main road, and are exactly at right angles with it. Running in parallel lines with the main road are a series of ditches three feet deep, and one acre apart. At every sixth cut we find a cross ditch six feet wide and six feet deep, running like the head-lands at right angles with the main road. These cross ditches receive the drainage water from the parallel ditches, and empty themselves into two large side canals, situated on the boundary lines above and below, which carry out the water to tide level. Thus each series of cuts drain simultaneously, and the water from one series does not run over the other, each large cross ditch carrying only the water of its sections. These ditches are all bridged at the head-lands.

As early as possible in January or February, the land is thrown up into beds of seven feet width, a furrow is run down the centre, on top the bed, and the cane taken from the matlay, and placed in the furrow lengthwise. Thus the cane is planted in rows seven feet apart, the rows running continuous with each other from one cut to another. Before it is covered, either by hoe or plough, it is cut into short pieces about a foot or two in length, having several eyes on a piece. This is done by hands who go along the furrows with sharp cane knives. The cane is then covered, sometimes by hoe, sometimes by plough. If the land is in good pulverized condition, by the latter, if not, by the former.

The cane is cultivated after it comes up similar to corn, with the exception of first scraping nearly all the earth off, being well ploughed and hoed, and kept very clean of grass and weeds.

When the cane is ready to roll, which is ordinarily from first to middle of October, a certain quantity is cut up by the ground, and set up in large shocks or matlays, (as they are called,) their base covered with earth. This cane is kept in the matlays as seed until the next planting in the Spring. Two crops of sugar being obtained, the land is thoroughly broken up with four mules, and Hall's No. 4 plough, and planted in corn, in rows seven feet apart. At the last working of the corn, cow peas are sown in the furrow on each side the corn, and covered with plough or hoe. After the corn has been gathered, a heavy roller is passed over the corn stalks and pea vines, and a three or four horse plough turns the whole under from six to ten inches. This land is planted in the Fall or Spring, in cane as before stated.

The corn crop on Magnolia is just harvested, and yields about eight thousand flour barrels of shucked corn. This corn is all gathered and housed in a large corn-house. On this plantation the ploughing is deep, no scratching work done; the ditches, head-lands and fence corners clean, and free from all weeds; an exception to the general rule South. The negroes and mules have as much as they can eat, and are always fat. The slaves have coffee twice a day, a pound of pork each day, besides fresh meat once a week; as many vegetables, and as much sugar and molasses as they can eat, and good corn bread. They are also allowed each, one pound of tobacco per month. They are well clothed, and housed in comfortable cabins, with rooms twenty feet square. They have each two suits of Summer, and two suits of Winter clothes; two pairs of shoes, and one pair of boots per annum.

By paying particular attention to the slaves, the amount of work done, beyond what they used to do some years past under different management, has increased surprisingly. Well fed, housed and clothed, carefully governed by an excellent overseer, Mr. E. B. Cox,—these negroes have done, and will do nearly a third more than some, and almost twice as much as other similar numbers, on the plantations, in this vicinity. They are cheerful and willing, and make considerable money for themselves by cutting more wood than their task, which they are paid for in money by their masters; and in raising corn to sell, and by gathering and selling moss. Many of the slaves on this place make from \$20 to \$40 per annum for themselves.

There is on the plantation, besides the sugar house, (which contains a refinery,) a blacksmith, wheelwright and cooper shop, extensive corn

house, and stabling for mules. Of the latter, there are forty-five, valued at \$190 each. There is also an overseer's house, a children's house, and a large hospital. When sick, the negroes receive such medical attention and care, as may be necessary.

The fencing on this place is all post and rail, and is only on the outside of the place, or rather there are no cross fences. Among the slaves are carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, and other mechanics, all good workmen. The blacksmith is also an engineer, and runs the engine in rolling season, and at other times when used. The standing rule on the plantation is, that every thing shall turn out every Monday morning as nearly right, as it is possible. The negroes in clothes as white as soap and water can make them; tools in good order, and sharp, (if edged ones,) hames in thorough repair; oiled with neat's foot oil. It is found seldom necessary to use the whip to enforce this rule. Nor do they slight their work, or complain of its amount. The whip is rarely used, except for breaches of discipline. No negro is allowed to use profane language, or speak in an angry tone to another, whatever may be the provocation. The first inception of a quarrel is thus avoided. And causes of dispute must be immediately presented to the overseer, who decides, and gives judgment. If the parties are dissatisfied with his decision, they can appeal to the master, but in no case must angry words pass between parties having a matter in dispute to settle.

Other rules equally necessary and salutary, *simple and well known*, exist, the disobedience of which always entitles the offender to a sound flogging, and so surely does the penalty follow the offence, that the amount of whipping done is very small, frequently months elapsing without a blow being given.

All work is done with regularity, and in an efficient manner; the maxim being, "Be sure every morning that every thing is provided and planned, to accomplish a full day's work, and then see that you get it done."

Ploughs, wagons, harness, and all the tools are kept in working order, and when not in use, secured out of the weather. No slighting of any kind of work is allowed, nor attempted by the hands.

The condition of the cane crop this year, is very short, and the yield of corn, bear ample testimony to the good management of the resident partner, Dr. J. D. Ford and his efficient overseer.

The thorough manner in which the plantation has been drained, and the deep ploughing, have produced evident improvement in all the crops.

The number of cords of wood cut per season, is from two to three thousand. The task for men, is one cord and a half, *all split*; for the women, one cord of laps. The time for cutting is Summer, when the swamps are dry. With the thermometer at 100°, and the mosquitoes as thick as a swarm of bees, this is more than the majority of Northern laborers could possibly do. Yet the slaves cut a cord, and sometimes more, extra, for their own pocket.

The general appearance of this plantation, Messrs. Editors, would delight your eyes at any time, and great pleasure would it give me to visit it with either of you, and induct you into the mysteries of sugar making. The slaves on this place have several holidays, and are never worked on

Sundays, except in rolling, when necessity compels it. When the sugar crop is ready to be made, it is necessary that the hands should go to work at once, and continue until finished. Were the planter dependent on free labor at this period, and from any whim on the laborer's part or cause of dissatisfaction, they should refuse to work, the planter would be ruined. Having no means of compelling their labor, he must lose his crop.

The ordinary yield of cane sugar on this plantation above described, is an average of 700,000 lbs. besides the molasses, from 800 to 1,000 bbls. of which are made. What the product will be this year it is utterly impossible to tell at present. The whole sugar crop of the State will fall far short of an ordinary yield. At some future time, should it prove interesting to your readers, I will give them a description of the manner the sugar is made on this place. I hope, also, to give you at no very distant period, the result of an experiment here on a large scale with the Sorgho Sucre.*

All the staves for the hogheads and barrels used on Magnolia place, are got out of the growing cypress timber by the negroes. A steam saw mill, one of Page's circular, also gets out all the lumber for buildings, gates, bridges, carts, &c. The task for the negro cooper is three barrels a day, and of the hogheads, two, headed up; all over his task is paid for by his master. This man can, and does make five and six barrels a day, and does his work easily. He is an extra workman, however, and it would be hard to match him.

The kitchen in which the cooking for the hands is done, is large, and everything is kept scrupulously clean in it. No man would hesitate to partake of the viands that emanate from it.

Hogs are raised on the plantation for fresh pork, and the breeds used are Berkshire and Essex. Of the latter, there is a beautiful imported sow, that cannot be surpassed in the Union for her points.

Besides the young cattle raised on the place, a number of steers are bought every Fall for the consumption of the place.

And now, gentlemen, I must bring my long article to a close, trusting that it will show, that the spirit of improvement has commenced in the far South, and will, with the assistance of agricultural journals, and good example, prove contagious.

The operations upon Magnolia have already proved a spur to the neighborhood, and I hope will prove a worthy example to your Louisiana subscribers. Respectfully yours, H. H.

[*We are indebted to our correspondent, (in whom we recognize a Marylander by birth,) for the interesting paper with which he has furnished us, and will feel obliged to him for any further favors upon the subject of Agriculture, in the State in which he is located.—Ed.]

COMPOSITION FOR WOUNDS MADE IN PRUNING.—

Take a quart of Alcohol and dissolve as much Gum Shellac as will make a liquid of the consistence of paint, apply this to the wound with a common painter's brush; always paring the wound smoothly first with the knife. The liquid becomes perfectly hard, adheres closely, excludes the air perfectly, and is affected by no changes of weather; while at the same time its thinness offers no resistance to the lip of new bark that gradually closes over the wound. If the composition is kept in a well corked bottle, sufficiently wide-mouthed to admit the brush, it will always be ready for use and suited to the want of the moment.

lution of mixed phosphates. The phosphates of Allen & Needles and Hildreth were applied in the proportion of about a handful to each hill of corn, and the corn was planted about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. I cut and weighed the plots referred to above in the field, and husked and weighed the corn at the same time, in order to avoid any error in marking the bags.

Several of the graduates of St. John's College remained after the close of last term, in order to receive some further instruction in analytic chemistry; thus I became indebted to Wm. G. Ridout for one of these analyses, and the interest he exhibited in taking the samples of soil and watching with me for the results of our applications.

DAVID STEWART, M.D.,
Chemist of Md. State Ag. Society.
*Laboratory of St. John's College,
Annapolis, Oct., 1856.*

CISTERNS.

To the Editors of the American Farmer.

In the October No. of "The American Farmer," page 127, suggestions are given relative to the manner and materials for building cisterns, to which some objections are made. Brick cisterns are expensive; wooden ones are too perishable and temporary. With a little mechanical skill and a hand or two, any person can build their own cisterns, at very little cost. In excavating the hole or pit, dig it some 6 or 8 inches longer in diameter than the size of the intended cistern, allowing that space for the wall—8 feet diameter and 10 feet deep makes quite a large one, and will contain an ample supply of water for any family use—6 feet diameter and 8 feet deep is a good size. With light inch plank make a wheel or circle, with a tread or periphery 1 foot broad—the diameter of the wheel or circle being that of the proposed cistern. The cistern having been dug 6 or 8 inches in diameter larger than the mould wheel, place the wheel on the bottom of the excavation exactly in the center, so that there is a space of 6 or 8 inches between the wheel and the bank of the excavation. Have ready a bed of grouting, made thin of gravel, mixed with one part sand and two parts hydraulic cement, or water lime—fill the space around the wheel with this. If gravel cannot be easily procured, sand or free stone broken into pieces about the size of nutmegs may be substituted in its place, and if neither gravel, sand or free stone are convenient, any rock broken into pieces of about two inches, will answer the purpose—fill the space around the wheel with them, and grout with one part sand and two parts cement. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, or while preparing another bed of grouting the first layer will have set or conglomerated, then raise the wheel 10 inches, leaving a lap of 2 inches on the first layer—fill up as before and so on until finished—when the circular wall, 6 or 8 inches thick, is thus made and dry, remove the wheel and fill the bottom of the cistern some 6 or 8 inches with the same grouting, and now a solid conglomerated wall and bottom is completed, plaster the whole with two good coats of mortar made one part sand and two parts cement; when this is dry, finish with one smooth thin coat of cement only—a cistern so constructed will be as tight as a jug and last forever.

If drinking water is desired, divide the cistern into two equal parts, by a $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch brick wall, laid in mortar, one part sand and two parts cement—the brick having been first soaked in water some

half hour,) into one of these divisions, the water is conducted from the roofs, and it will weep, ooze and press through the bricks of the wall, as it would through a filtering stone, until level in both divisions, affording limpid, tasteless, pure, delicious drinking water, the healthiest and best beverage with which man ever moistened his lips.

Jno. F. H

Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Va.

DINWIDDIE COUNTY, VA., Sept. 15th.

To the Editors of the American Farmer.

GENTLEMEN:—Although my limited means will not admit of very extensive operations, yet I do not hesitate to render to the Farmer the just meed of praise for the manifest improvement I have made in the past year.

But it is a bad year for testing anything. I don't think I ever saw a more ruinous appearance in crops from the combined efforts of chinch bug and drought. I should like to see some chemical article in regard to guano—the thing is rather badly worded, but I hope you understand me. For my part, I begin to fear there is more to condemn than to commend in Guano. I think the experience of every one will lead him to conclude that there is something in guano, which tends to promote or engender chinch bug, although I could not prove it by any system of reasoning, unless the actual experience of a few be admitted to the argument, that there are more chinch bugs where guano has been used than elsewhere—now in my immediate neighborhood, there is a peg for the hanging of this suggestion. Two persons living immediately adjoining each other, had corn in fields separated only by a road. The one used guano, the other did not. Up to the 18th of August, the one who did not use that manure, had not a single bug in his whole field, while his neighbor's corn was the theatre of the most enormous specimen of small devouring that any one ever witnessed. It does seem likely that guano had something to do with this, to my mind. More-over the unguanoed field is at this moment ten percent. better corn than the other. I will not conceal the fact that there are some bugs in the former field now, but they are confined to that part nearest the neighboring crop, and I believe they came from it—Naturally one field has no advantage over the other, both being of the same soil, but one highly guanoed and the other richly stable manured. I doubt whether I can ever be induced to use guano after this year. It is true my experience in farming is too limited to give any weight to my opinion, but I have an opinion on almost every subject, and I am determined to hold an independent one, but open forever to conviction.—With my best wishes for the success of your periodical.

TO SECURE MALE OR FEMALE CALVES.—The Count de Gourcy, a French gentleman, had successfully tried the experiment by which the breeder might secure male or female calves at pleasure. It was simply to put the cow to the Bull with a full bag, to secure heifer calves, and for bull calves, to put her to the bull after milking. We learn from a gentleman near this city, that he has had like success, the experiment rarely failing. B. V. French, Esq., of Braintree, Massachusetts, says, that examining his account where he was certain of impregnation, three with empty bags, brought three bull calves, and twenty-seven with full bags brought eighteen heifer and nine bull calves.

VARIOUS BREEDS OF HORSES.

[From "The Rural Cyclopaedia, or a general Dictionary of Agriculture," &c., published in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1854.]

[Continued from page 111.]

BRITISH BREEDS OF HORSES.

Coach Horse.—The common coach horse of Britain has almost as miscellaneous a character as the common saddle-horse. The prime coach-horse is either an ordinary light-formed Cleveland Bay, or the offspring of a pure breed Cleveland mare and a three-fourths bred or thorough-bred racer stallion. "Cleveland Bays, says professor Low, are crossed by hunters or thorough-bred horses; and thus another variety of coach-horses is produced, of lighter form and higher breeding; and many of the superior Cleveland curricles and four-in-hand horses are now nearly thorough-bred." But coach-horses of approved power and action may be produced by any one of many kinds of crossing, which has a due regard to strength and form, and to the infusion, direct or indirect, of some of the speed and spirit of the racer. The coach-horse, remarks Youatt, is nothing more than a tall, strong oversized hunter." In fact it may be anything which can run with sufficient speed before a carriage; and to the disgrace of Britain, and mainly an incidental effect of the perverting and demoralizing spirit of the race course—it has very extensively become a light creature, quite incompetent for the draught assigned to it, barely able to carry its own body at the rate of speed at which it is driven, and performing all its work in torture, and with such an enormous over-expenditure of strength as soon entails ruin and constant pain upon its constitution. The post-horse and the stage-coach-horse, in particular, have long been in a condition to horrify foreigners, and to award to Britons the infamous reputation of being the most cruel nation in Europe. Railways were just invented in time to prevent Britain from lacerating and murdering these animals faster than they could be produced.

The heavy black horse, or old English black horse, is the native, though improved breed of the midland counties of England, from Staffordshire to Lincolnshire. It is always large in size, with broad breast, large and muscular fore-arms and thighs, and somewhat short legs; but it comprises three great sub-varieties, which may be designated respectively the heavy dray-horse, the heavy wagon horse, and the heavy cavalry horse.

Its characteristic defects are extensive bulkiness, comparative bulkiness, comparative slowness of motion, and comparative sluggishness of action. Yet, in its characteristic state as a distinct breed, it not only possesses great intrinsic excellencies, but constitutes a rich and powerful fund for the production of many valuable sub-varieties of draught horses by crossing. Mr. Bakewell was well aware of its value, and made it the basis of his improvement of the draught-horse; and many more recent improvers have highly appreciated it, and made it either the sole or the principal basis of their crossings with the Flemish horse.—One of the most noted varieties of it is the enormous dray-horse of London, which so generally excites the astonishment of foreigners; and this is not more remarkable for size and power, than for tractability and good temper. "The docility of this breed," observes Mr. Bell, "is as complete, although not perhaps as showy, as that of the lighter and more active kinds; and few persons can

have long walked the streets of the metropolis without witnessing the complete control which draymen exercise over their gigantic horses.—I have often watched the facility with which one of them will back a wagon into a narrow street or archway, but a few inches wider than the vehicle itself, and guided only by the voice of the carman, aided perhaps by a few slight movements of his hand. The largest are bred in Lincolnshire; and are seldom less at 2½ years old, than 17 hands high. A well-formed one has thick upright shoulders, a low fore-head, a deep round barrel, high and broad loins, large quarters, thick fore-arms and thighs, short legs, and hoofs round in front and broad at the heels.

The SUFFOLK HORSE, or SUFFOLK PUNCH, is a descendant of the Norman Stallion and the old Suffolk cart-mare. It is neither tall nor very handsome; but is compact, and has exceedingly good action and excellent disposition. It is preferred to every other horse for the plough, in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex; and it is often crossed with horses of other breeds, and particularly with the Clevelands and with such as have some of the properties of the racer, in order to adapt it to other purposes, or to improve its lightness and action. The original Suffolk punch took its name from the county where it most abounded, and from its own round punchy shape; and like the original Cleveland, it has now become very scarce. It stands from 15 to 16 hands high, and is large-headed, low shouldered, thick topped, deep and round chested, long-backed, high-crouped, large and strong quartered, full-flanked, round-legged, and short-pasterned; and it throws its whole weight into the collar, and has sufficient activity to do this with great effect, as well as sufficient strength and endurance to perform a long day's work. The somewhat modernized variety of it, as it prevailed about half a century ago, is described as follows by Mr. Culley: "Their merit probably consists more in constitutional hardiness than true shape; being in general a very plain made horse. Their color is mostly yellowish or sorrel, with a white ratch or blaze on their faces; the head large, ears wide, muzzle coarse, fore-and low, back long but very straight, sides flat, shoulders too far onward, hind quarters midling, but rather high about the hips, legs round and short in the pastern, deep bellied, and full in the flank. Here, perhaps, lies much of the merit of these horses; for we know from observation and experience, that all deep-bellied horses carry their food long, and consequently are enabled to stand longer and harder day's work. However, certain it is that these horses do perform surprising day's works. It is well known that the Suffolk and Norfolk farmers plough more land in a day than any other people in the island; and these are the kind of horses everywhere used in these districts." The Suffolk punch which now prevails, however, is inferior to that of half a century ago, and no longer gives the Suffolk or the Norfolk farmer the boast of ploughing more in a day than farmers of other districts; yet it is still a valuable animal both for the heavy draught and as a basis for crossing, and possesses some peculiar points of form and disposition, which are of great utility; and in particular, it has a lowness of position in the shoulder, which enables it to throw an enormous power into the collar, and it will steadily pull at any amount of undue weight to the utmost possible exertion of its strength.

The CLYDESDALE horse corresponds in Scotland to all the best heavy draught horses in England, whether true Clevelands, Suffolk punches, old heavy blacks, or crosses of any of these with one another or with the Flemish horse. It originated in the district of Clydesdale; but has for a considerable time, been quite common throughout the best agricultural parts of both the Western and Eastern lowlands. It sprang first from crossing the best native mares with Flemish Stallions, and afterwards from a progressive course of breeding from Flemish mares and of other kinds of crossing, and of assiduous attention to general good treatment. It came first into distinct notice considerably upwards of a century ago; and it very long continued to improve, or at least to resist deterioration; but, in consequence of very infrequent recourse to the Flemish stallion, of an abundant breeding from small Highland mares, and of extensive inattention to the proper adaptation of true Clydesdale stallions to true Clydesdale mares, it has very visibly degenerated,—or at any rate, any average market show of horses in even the towns of its native district, contains but a small proportion of quite genuine Clydesdales, and a large proportion of more or less inferior animals. A true Clydesdale horse is larger than the Suffolk punch, and has a better shaped head, a longer neck, a lighter barrel, and longer legs; and is strong, hardy, and steady, and in general well dispositioned. "The Clydesdale horse as it is now bred, says professor Low, is usually 16 hands high. The prevailing color is black; but the brown or bay is common, and is continually gaining upon the other, and the grey is not unfrequently produced. They are longer in the body than the English black horse, and less weighty, compact and muscular, but they step out more freely, and have a more useful action for ordinary labour. They draw steadily, and are usually free from vice. The long stride characteristic of the breed, is partly the result of conformation, and partly of habit and training; but however produced, it adds greatly to the usefulness of the horse, both on the road and in the fields. No such loads are known to be drawn at the same pace, by any horses in the kingdom, as in the single horse carts of carriers and others in the West of Scotland. The Clydesdale horses, although inferior in weight and physical strength to the black horse, and in figure and showy action to the better class of the draught horses of Northumberland and Durham, yet possess properties which render them exceedingly valuable for all ordinary uses. On the road they perform tasks that can scarcely be surpassed; and in the fields they are found steady, docile and safe."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 6th, 1856.

Messrs. Editors:—I send you one of four strawberries, which a single plant in my bed has matured within the last week, and which you will find to be well flavored and good. The bed in question was set out in July last, from an old bed of Alice Maud's, mixed perhaps with some other varieties, and has received neither water, manure or any other attention than one or two weedings. The season as you know has been dry, and recently cool. I cannot account for this October fruiting, and should like to know from some of your correspondents, if this may be regarded as accidental, or whether a similar result may be expected hereafter.

If the last, it is certainly a valuable plant, and may be the means of our obtaining this delicious fruit in October, as well as May, without extra watering.

If you think this of sufficient importance, let it have a place in your valuable Journal, and oblige, Yours, truly,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.

We received with the above from Prof. Lockwood of the Naval Academy, a perfectly ripened berry of good size and fine flavour. We have heard of isolated cases of the same sort. We suggest however that it is always worth the while to encourage a good disposition, and we should keep this plant and its runners apart and tempt them by extra care, to produce again a second crop.—A habit may be induced, which will give us a Fall supply of this best of fruits. Stranger things have been brought about.—Eds.

PREPARING CLOVER SEED FOR MARKET.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Having received a number of letters the past summer from different quarters, asking for information with regard to preparing clover seed for market, I will briefly state that with a machine properly constructed, the seed can be hulled and fanned at the same time, at the rate of 10 to 20 bushels a day, according to the quality and order it is in; a second fanning by the same machine, and rapidly done, renders it merchantable.

Last season I cleaned about forty bushels of clover seed, and more satisfactorily than ever before, in one-fourth the time necessary by the common threshing machine and grain fan, and much less annoyed by dust.

The machine is made and patented by George Gardner, York Sulphur Springs, Adams Co., Pa., and is one of the best manufactured agricultural implements I have ever seen. It is very durable in construction, and one machine, properly used, would serve for several adjacent farms, and probably clean five hundred bushels of seed without material wear. The spikes or pins on the cylinder are most liable to wear, but can be renewed at a cost of a dollar or two. Any one competent to manage a threshing machine properly, can work this equally well.

The seed can be threshed from the straw either by hand, or with the common wheat thresher; and in passing through the huller, is so nearly separated from the chaff by the machine fan, that the additional fanning of a crop is done in an hour or two.

The cost of so complete an article is necessarily too high for the farmer raising only a few bushels of seed,—the price being some \$90 to \$100—and including the right to use it for toll in the district; but it would answer well for two or three neighbors to join in the purchase; or still better, and it would pay well for the owner of such a machine to clean seed for toll in his neighborhood. It would soon repay its cost in this way, being as readily removed in a cart from farm to farm as an ordinary wheat thresher.

It is unnecessary to describe the machine, being a patented article, but I may add that this is the only implement for this purpose which I have seen, that in workmanship and efficiency, equals my expectations.

Respectfully, your friend,
EDWARD STABLES.

HAREWOOD, 10th mo., 3d.

BREEDING OF STOCK.

[From "The Rural Cyclopædia, or a General Dictionary of Agriculture, and of the Arts, Sciences, instruments, and practice, necessary to the Farmer, Stockfarmer, Gardener," &c., Edinburg, 1854."]

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 123.]

BREEDING IN-AND-IN.

"Consanguineous breeding operates with full advantage in forming a new breed, or in developing and establishing any attainable group of new properties which may be desirable; but it ought to be thoroughly abandoned the moment the new breed is fairly formed, and never practiced for the perpetuation of a breed which is well established. It originated the good sheep and cattle breeds of Bakewell, and the excellent cattle breed of Colling; but it first degenerated and then utterly destroyed the new Leicester breed of cattle, and has, on multitudes of farms, impaired the constitution and deteriorated the value of the new Leicester sheep and the short-horned cattle. After a breed is formed, the continuance of it by breeding in-and-in may, indeed, produce one generation or two generations of animals of extraordinary tendency to fatness, of remarkable form, and sometimes saleable at enormous prices; but it will just as certainly occasion the subsequent generations to be far more than proportionally degenerated in precisely the same properties. The bone of the in-and-in bred animal becomes very small in size, and condensed in texture, and fine in form; the skin becomes very thin and porous, and ceases to afford any effectual protection against catarrh, consumption, and some other diseases, the hair of the ox becomes thin, short and smooth, and the wool of the sheep thin, short and watery; the body becomes finely rounded at its salient points, and looks as if smoothly and delicately stuffed within the skin, the carcass becomes greatly reduced in size, and possesses so powerful a tendency to fatten, that, in all ordinary circumstances, it looks as if in constant condition for the shambles; the extremities become fine and delicate, the head and the feet small, the neck thin and drooping, the ears thin and broad, and the head of the sheep bluish, almost bare, and exceedingly subject to excoriation by the sun and to attacks from the fly. The entire animal decreases in healthiness and activity, acquires tendencies to disease, becomes lean, dwarfish, and of a sickly appetite, and eventually loses the very capacity of propagation. The celebrated breeder, *Prinsep*, used strenuous and expensive efforts, but without effect, to prevent in-and-in bred cattle from diminishing in size. Sir John S. Seabright made many experiments by breeding in-and-in with dogs, pigeons, and farm yard fowls, and found the breeds in every instance to degenerate; and a gentleman tried in-and-in breeding with pigs till he found the females either becoming totally barren, or producing an offspring so small and delicate as to die almost immediately after being born. Mr. Hayward, who strenuously pleads for in-and-in breeding, says, respecting these instances, "it may be remarked, that pigeons, dogs, and fowls, from their long domestication, are already as much removed from a state of nature as nature will admit of; and being bred and fed more to please the fancy than for any defined object, it frequently happens that the most desired qualities are the effect of disease or distortion; and therefore, on the principles laid down, it might be expected that weak, diseased, or defective males and

females being selected and paired, would produce those that are still more so. In the case of the pigs also, an effect is mistaken for a cause; these failures evidently arose from original defect, and a peculiar selection in pairing having been carried to an extreme, and not solely on the principle of breeding in-and-in. "We hold this to be a full though extorted confession from one of the sturdiest advocates of consanguineous breeding, that the system, as regards all domesticated animals, and especially those which have become divided into many varieties or breeds, is essentially and mightily mischievous. For since degeneracy actually follows, no practical man cares a rush whether this be ascribed to in-and-in breeding itself, or to the mere accidents or accompaniments of in-and-in breeding; and absolutely all the properties which distinguish the domesticated from the wild animals of a species, may on certain principles of abstract or scientific reasoning, be pronounced distortions from nature, or diseased malformations,—and, at all events, the most useful or the most agricultural of them possess the same tendency to deteriorate and disappear as those which address themselves chiefly to the fancy, or are most confessedly the effect of disease or distortion." Every breeder, then, who possesses a good stock, and wishes to preserve it from degenerating, must, every second or third year, introduce to it a new bull and new rams, and banish from it the old. The new bull and the new rams ought, as nearly as possible, to be of the same variety or shade of breed as the old, and from a pasturage and a climate strictly similar; they ought, in fact, to be quite the same in all respects as the old, with the simple difference of possessing no relationship, or at least a very distant one; yet, when the stock is not of prime quality or is characterised by some observable defects, the new males ought of course, to possess not only all the same excellencies as the flock, but also the additional ones which the flock wants. The practice of crossing might, at first sight, appear to be but the converse of that of breeding in-and-in, but it really involves additional elements, and will form a fit subject for separate discussion.

In order to prevent at once unsuitable pairing in properties, breeding at an improper age, and breeding at an unsuitable season of the year, the males of a breeding stock ought to be separately depastured from the females, and not permitted access to the latter, except by rule and upon system; and, in order to prevent the transmission of such half-tender habits as might not be able to withstand the ordinary pasturing conditions of a farm, the males ought not to be kept under better shelter, or in more luxuriant circumstances than the females. If a heifer be put to the bull before she attain two years of age, she will not have a sufficient supply of nourishment for both herself and the foetus, so that both will suffer damage in constitution; and if she be not put to the bull till after she has attained three years of age, she may be in too high condition, and will probably not become pregnant. A heifer is generally in fittest condition between the age of two years and that of two and a half years. A bull ought never to be used at an earlier age than two years, and may be all the better if not used till three; yet, when not used till the latter age, he is in risk of becoming so ungovernable and dangerous that he must be killed. "Many contend," says Sir John Sin-

clair, "that the offspring of a bull, if well bred, becomes generally better till he reaches seven or eight years, and indeed, till his constitution is impaired by age. This doctrine, however, does not agree with the practice of Mr. Vandergoes in Holland; nor can the question be finally decided without a regular course of experiments." The proper age of the ram is not regarded by any means, as an affair of such nicety as that of the bull. But an important rule, in reference to every favorite ram, is to examine his progeny of the preceding year, to observe their good properties and their defects in comparison with those of their dams, and then to assign to him only such ewes as are likely to avoid the defects, and to propagate all the good properties. On all farms, but particularly in high and exposed situations, breeding ought to be attended to at such a season that the young may be produced when the supply of suitable food is most ample,—neither so early as to involve the young in the disasters of insufficient feeding, nor so late as to expose them in too tender a condition of their body, to the storms and rigours of Winter.

A natural law is believed to exist, occasioning an excess of males or females in a flock, according to modifying circumstances which are, in a great degree, under control of the farmer. This law is supposed to be, that, when animals are in good condition, well fed, and restrained in breeding, or when, by any combination of circumstances, they are in most favorable state for increase, they produce an excess of females; and when they are in a bad climate, or on stinted pasture, or have already had a numerous offspring, they produce an excess of males. But whatever be the precise nature of the law itself, some experiments which indicate it and illustrate it, are sufficiently obvious for many of the purposes of practical guidance. *M. Charles Girou de Bugareingues* proposed in 1826, to the Agricultural Society of Severac, so to deal with flocks of sheep that an excess of males or of females should be produced at option; he divided each of two flocks which were submitted to him into two equal parts, the one to produce an excess of males, and the other an excess of females; and be it remembered that the divisions which were designed for the excess of females should be served by very young rams, and enjoy an abundance of pasture, and that the divisions designed for the excess of males, should be served with vigorous rams of four or five years of age, and enjoy no more than a moderate pasturage. In the first experiment, the division for excess of females were served by one ram of fifteen months old, and another two years of age, and the two-year old ewes of it produced 14 males and 26 females, the three-year old ewes produced 16 males and 29 females, the four-year old ewes produced 5 males and 21 females, and the ewes of five years and upwards produced 18 males and 8 females—thus showing a complete triumph of the principle in all the ewes below five years of age, to the total amount of 76 females against 35 males, but at the same time showing a failure, or rather misapplication of the principle in the case of the older ewes, in the proportion of 18 males to 8 females; and the division for excess of males were served by two strong rams of respectively four and five years of age, and the two-year old ewes of it produced 7 males and 3 females, the three-year old ewes produced 15 males and 14 females, the four-

year old ewes produced 33 males and 14 females, and the ewes of five years and upwards produced 25 males and 24 females,—thus showing the triumph of the principle in the aggregate of the division to the amount of 80 males against 55 females. The second experiment is reported by *M. Girou* as follows:—

"During the Summer of 1826, *M. Coarnuejouis* kept upon a very dry pasture belonging to the village of Bez, a flock of 106 ewes, of which 84 belonged to himself, and 22 to his shepherds. Towards the end of October, he divided his flock into two sections of 42 heads each, the one composed of the strongest ewes, from four to five years old,—the other, of the weakest beasts under four or above five years old. The first was destined to produce a greater number of females than the second. After it was marked with pitch in my presence, it was taken to much better pasture behind Panouse, where it was delivered to four male lambs about six months old, and of good promise. The second remained upon the pasture of Bez, and was served by two strong rams, more than three years old. The ewes belonging to the shepherds, which I shall consider as forming a third section, and which are in general stronger and better fed than those of the master, because their owners are not always particular in preventing them from trespassing on the cultivated lands, which are not enclosed, were mixed with those of the second flock. The result was, that the first section gave 15 males and 25 females, the second, 26 males and 14 females, and the third, 10 males and 12 females. *M. Girou* also made similar experiments with horses and cattle, and found them issuing in similar results."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SHEEP.

For the protection of your *sheep* in Winter, as well as for their health, they should be provided with a shed facing the South, with an enclosed yard attached to it. The floor of the shed should be covered a few inches in depth with mould, and leaves from the woods, covered with straw, the straw should be removed every two weeks; in order that the sheep may be kept dry, clean, and comfortable. The yard should be covered with mould and leaves from the woods, which should be occasionally added to, in order that your stock of manure may be thereby increased. Under the shed there should be at all times kept a trough supplied with salt; they should receive water three times a day, and have pine boughs supplied them every few days to browse upon. If some pulverized charcoal, as well as the salt, were kept in the trough, it would prove conducive to their health, by correcting any acidity of the stomachs of the sheep.

According to the size of the sheep they should receive from 3 to 3½ lbs. of hay, or its equivalent per day. Occasionally they should receive grain or root feeds, as alternation of food is promotive of health.

The Seaboard Agricultural Society of Va., holds its 2d Annual Exhibition at Norfolk, on 11th to 14th Nov. inst.

THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION,

At Philadelphia, held during the last month, was, we suppose, one of the most successful which has been held by that Society. We were present during two days of that Show, and can bear testimony to the admirable arrangements in every department of the Exhibition, and to the efficiency and politeness of the officers of the Society.

The citizens of Philadelphia, understanding their own interests, guaranteed to the Society \$15,000 to cover any loss which might be sustained—this guarantee enabled the officers to arrange their plans on an extensive scale, and consequently no expense was spared to secure the most complete success. Notwithstanding, we were surprised to find that the entries made for the Exhibition were principally from three or four of the neighboring States, and that our own State furnished a very large and interesting portion of the Stock of the improved breeds of Cattle. The Devons, Alderneys, Ayrshires, Herefords, Holsteins and grades of Messrs. J. Howard M'Henry, Dobbin, Glenn, Ramsay M'Henry, Merryman, Bowie and others, made an imposing part of the Show, and it will be seen by the list of premiums below, that they bore off the cream of the affair. We regretted that the lordly Durhams which usually grace our State Fair, belonging to breeders of Maryland, were not at the Exhibition, otherwise our New York friends might not have been so successful in that class of stock—though we must acknowledge that some of it would have been hard to beat. The imported short horn bull to which was awarded the first premium for Durhams, is probably as splendid an animal as could be found in England or America; his cost, we learn, was \$5000. The display of Horses was also very fine, and a beautiful animal belonging to Jno. Ridgely Esq., of Hampton, was among the most admired, and it was supposed would have received a first premium—but it was ordained otherwise. The number of Horses and Sheep from this State was rather meagre. The receipts from the Show were about \$39,000, and the expenditures are estimated at \$5000 more than that amount—on one day of the Show, there could not have been less than 80 to 90,000 persons on the grounds, and the harvest was a rich one for our neighbors of Philadelphia, as an immense amount of money must have been left in the city by persons from a distance visiting the Show.

We give below a statement of the Premiums awarded to the Cattle, Horses and Sheep, viz :

CATTLE.

Sweepstakes premium.—For the best herd, a bull and four cows or heifers of any age, of any breed, belonging to one person, a sweepstakes premium of \$200—Samuel Thorne, of Thornedale, Washington Hollow, Dutchess county, New York, for his Durham herd.

The herd Premiums.—For best Durham bull and four cows or heifers, belonging to any person, \$100—Samuel Thorne, of New York.

For best Devon bull and four cows or heifers, belonging to any one person, \$100—Wm. B. Dobbin, of Maryland; next best, diploma—J. Howard McHenry, of Maryland.

For best Ayrshire bull and four cows, \$100—Ramsay McHenry, of Maryland.

For best Hereford bull and four cows, or heifers, belonging to any one person, \$100—Wm. H. Sotham, of New York.

For best Jersey (Alderney) bull and four cows, or heifers, belonging to any one person, \$100—J. Howard McHenry, of Maryland; next best, diploma, Roswald L. Colt, of New Jersey.

For best 4 cows or heifers not full blood, \$50—John Merryman, of Maryland; second best, a diploma—Richard Cartwright.

Durham Bulls.—Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100—Samuel Thorne, of N. York, Neptune; second do. \$50—Thomas Richardson, of West Farms, New York, Duke of Cambridge.

Two years old and under three years, first premium \$50—David Carrick, of New Jersey, Gen. Hector; second premium \$25—T. P. Remington, of Pa., Richard Booth.

One year old and under two years, first premium \$20—T. P. Remington, of Pa., Lord Raglan; second premium \$10—Lewis P. Hoopes, of Pa., Duke of Athol.

Durham Cows and Heifers.—Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100—Samuel Thorne, of New York, Lalla Rookh; second premium \$50—Samuel Thorne, of New York, Lady Millicent.

Two years old and under three years, first premium \$50—Samuel Thorne, of New York, Mrs. Flathers; second premium \$25—Thos. P. Remington, of Pa., Corn Tassel.

One year old and under two years, first premium \$20—Samuel Thorne, of New York, Peerless; second premium \$10—Samuel Thorne, of New York, Mistress Gwyn.

Devon Bulls.—Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100—J. Howard McHenry, of Md., Uncas; second premium \$50—G. D. Parrish.

Two years old and under three years, first premium \$50—E. G. Failes, of New York; second, \$25—Jacob N. Blakesley, of Conn.

One year old and under two years, first premium \$20—C. J. Wainwright, of New York; second premium \$10—A. Biddeman, of New York.

Devon Cows and Heifers.—Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100—Wm. B. Dobbin, of Maryland; second premium \$50—E. G. Failes, of New York.

Two years old and under three years, first premium \$50—C. J. Wainwright, of New York; second premium \$25—E. G. Failes, of New York.

One year old and under two years, first premium \$20—J. N. Blakesley, of Conn.; second premium \$10—George Martin, of Penn.

Ayrshire Bulls.—Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100—John Merryman, for Highlander; second premium \$50—Ramsay McHenry, for Macbeth.

Two years old and under three, first premium \$50—John Merryman, for Mar; second premium \$25—Ramsay McHenry, for Erwoll.

One year and under three, first premium \$20—not awarded; second premium \$10—Thos. Bettles.

Ayrshire Cows and Heifers.—Three years old and over, first premium \$100—A. M. Tredwell, for Jessie; second premium \$50—R. McHenry, for Mary, Queen of Scots.

Two years old and under three \$50—R. McHenry, Heliotrope; second premium \$25—to same, for Kate.

One year old and under two, \$20—R. McHenry, for Migncnette; second premium \$10—to Hiram Clement, for Maryland.

Hereford Bulls.—Three years old and upwards, first premium, \$100—Thomas Aston, of Ohio, Curley; second premium, \$50—Wm. H. Southam, of New York, Mystery. Discretionary premium of \$25 to Wm. D. Bowie, of Md., for Victory.

One year and under two years, first premium \$20—John Merryman, of Md., for Callaptha.

Hereford Cows and Heifers.—Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100—Wm. H. Southam, of New York, Myrtle; second premium \$50—Thos. Aston, of Ohio, Duchess.

Two years old and under three years, first premium \$50—Wm. H. Southam, of New York, for Lady; second premium \$25—Wm. H. Southam, of New York, Jube Rose.

One year old and under two years, first premium \$20—Wm. H. Southam, of New York, for Gentle; second premium \$10—John Merryman, of Md., for Lilac. Discretionary premium of \$25 to John Merryman, of Md., for Black Beauty.

Jersey (Alderney) Bulls.—Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100—Jas. H. McHenry, of Maryland, Commodore; second premium \$50—Roswald L. Colt, of New Jersey, Jersey Prince.

Two years old and under three years, first premium \$50—J. H. McHenry, of Md., for Midshipman; second premium \$25—T. P. Remington, of Penn., for Louis Napoleon.

One year old and under two years, first premium \$20—J. Howard McHenry, of Maryland, for Relief; second premium \$10—Roswald L. Colt, of New Jersey, for Lt. Clement.

Jersey Cows and Heifers.—Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100—John Glenn, of Maryland, for Victoria; second premium \$50—John Rice, for Duchess.

Two years old and under three years, first premium \$50—Dr. Twaddell, of Penn., for Europa; second premium \$25—Roswald L. Colt, of N. J., for Jenny.

One year old and under two years, first premium \$20—John Glenn, of Maryland, for Duchess; second premium \$10—J. H. McHenry, of Maryland, for Pearl.

Grade, or Native Cows.—For the best grade cow over three years old, to Charles Lloyd, first premium of \$50, for Madame; for second best, \$25, to George Martin, for Cherry.

For grade heifers, between two and three years, \$25, to John Merryman, of Maryland, for Alida; second premium, \$15, to Isaac Newton, of Penn.

For one year old, \$10, to Thos. G. Acrigg; second premium, \$5, to George Martin, of Philadelphia.

The award for native cows as follows:

Three years old and upwards, \$50, to Marks Martin, of West Philadelphia, for Mary Anne; second premium, \$25, to John Merryman, of Md.

One year old, complimentary premium of \$10, to Sarah H. Greeves, for Fair Star; discretionary premium of \$5 to Robert McFarland, for a fine heifer.

Milk Cows.—Five years old and over, first premium, \$100—Washington Bishop, of Delaware county, Penn.; second premium \$50—Geo. Martin, of Philadelphia; third premium \$25—John Surrow, of Philadelphia.

Discretionary premiums of \$25 to Geo. Martin, of Philadelphia; \$25 to Robert Little, of Philadelphia; \$25 to John Merryman, of Maryland; \$15 to Wm. Suplee, of Pennsylvania.

Working Oxen.—Four years old and upwards, first premium \$100—Jas. A. Perrine, of N. Jersey; second premium \$75—Richard Pim, of Penn.; third premium \$50, J. N. Blakesley, Conn.; second premium \$25, do; third premium \$15, J. N. Blakesley, of Connecticut.

Recommended a diploma to John Irish, for his skill in driving.

Town Teams.—For the best team, not less than ten yoke of oxen, from any county, \$100—Agricultural Society of Chester county, Pa.; second premium \$50—J. N. Blakesley, Connecticut.

Fat Cattle.—Fat Bullock, first premium \$50—Caleb Brinton; second premium \$30, Caleb Brinton.

HORSES.

Thorough Bred Stallions and Mares.—Stallions four years old and upwards, first premium \$200—John D. Grover, Citizen; second premium \$100—J. W. Ward, Cosmo; third premium \$50—P. J. Simmons, Child Harold.

Mares four years old and upwards, first premium \$150—A. Maillard, Patsy Anthony; second premium \$75—J. W. Ward, Vista; third premium \$50—Dr. H. E. Drayton, Carrie.

Discretionary premium of \$100 to A. Maillard, and \$50 to "Roan Poll."

Heavy Draft Stallions and Mares.—Stallions three years old and upwards, first premium \$150—Sam'l Holman, of Pa., Duke of Normandy; second premium \$75—James Boyer, of Pa., Trafalgar; third premium \$25—Jacob Rohrer, of Pennsylvania, Young Cobham.

Mares three years old and upwards, first premium \$100—Peter Yarnall, of Pa., for Kate; second premium \$50—John Cook, of Pa., for Fanny; third premium \$25—Peter Yarnall, of Penn., for Fanny.

Stallions for General Utility.—Four years old and upwards, first premium of \$200, to Lemuel North & Co., for Sherman Morgan, or North Horse, owned by L. North & Co., of Champlain, Clinton county, New York; second premium \$100, to Geo. C. Shaw, for young Kemble Jackson; third premium \$50, to Jas. Liggert, for Rattler, and recommend a gratuity of \$50 to Garwood & Elwell, one of \$25 to T. T. Jackson, and one of \$25 to U. Bowne.

Stallions for General Utility.—Three years old and under four, first premium \$150—S. & D. Leavitt, Jr., for Leather Stocking; second premium \$75—A. D. Conover, Bashaw; third premium \$50—J. Ridgely, of Md., for Sevastopol.

Stallions for General Utility.—Two years old and under three, first premium \$50—Geo. W. Tumlin, of Delaware, for Ticonderoga; second premium \$25—J. L. Rice, of N. York, for Tom Sherman; third premium \$15—J. T. Jackson, of New York, for Young St. Lawrence.

One year old and under two, first premium \$30—Samuel G. Williamson, for Skylark; second premium \$20—Edward W. Mott, for Union.

Discretionary premiums to S. R. Browne, of N. York, for "Young Trustee," and to William C. Keiser, for "Tom Morgan, Jr.," and to Isaac Newton, for "Young Morgan."

Breeding Mares and Fillies.—Mares four years old and upwards, first premium \$150—John B. Jes-

sup, of N. J., for Lady Coos; second premium \$100—A. L. Pennock, of Pa., for Fanny; third premium \$50—George C. Shaw, of N. J., for Long Island.

Fillies, three years old, first premium \$75—A. L. Pennock, of Pa., for Gifford Girl; second premium \$50—J. S. Iricks, of N. J. for Fanny.

Filli, two years old, first premium \$50—John S. Adams, of N. J., for Flora Morgan; second premium \$20—Wm. D. Mott, of Pa., for Sallie Ann Taylor.

Fillies, one year old and under two, first premium \$30—G. W. Gray, of Pa., for Alice Gray; second premium \$20—G. W. Henderson, for Black Fillic.

Matched Horses.—First premium \$100—A. Lawshe, of N. J.; second premium \$75—Jas. Wright, of N. Y.; third premium \$50—M. A. Kellogg, of Pa.; fourth premium \$50—Aaron Vandever, of Pennsylvania.

Fancy Matched Horses.—First premium \$75, to D. A. McCready; second premium \$50, to R. Ridgway.

Ponies.—Matched, \$25—J. K. Eyre; single, \$20—Joseph Swift.

Special premium of \$15 to Pa., for Hospital matched ponies, and \$5 to Chas. Eyre for single pony.

Draft Horses.—Matched Draft Horses, first premium \$100—Wm. H. Kimm.

Nos. 23 and 24 not yet awarded.

Family Horses, (Single.)—First premium \$100—M. A. Kellogg, of Pa., for George; second premium \$80—Wm. Hutchinson, of New York, for Kentucky Hunter; third premium \$60—A. Small, of Pa., for Lady Washington; fourth premium \$50—B. D. Stetson, of Pa., for Topsey; fifth premium \$40—R. Greenwell, for John; sixth premium \$30—D. S. Quitman, for Charley; seventh premium \$20—W. Cook, for Hunter.

Special premiums of \$10 to C. Tete, and \$5 to Wm. Dermott.

Family Horses, Single, (Speed.)—First premium \$200—G. E. Hall, of Philadelphia, for Jessie; second premium \$100—S. Foster, of Philadelphia, for Major; third premium \$50—E. R. Conklin, of Philadelphia, for Boss.

Untrained Horses, (Single.)—The Committee will make their report in a few days, after a proper examination has been made in regard to the horses having at any time trotted for money.

Mules.—Two years old and over, best pair, \$50 James Buckalew; second premium \$22—Geo. W. Hocker; third premium \$15—James Buckalew.

Special premium to Geo. W. Hocker for his mule team, and to T. R. Shovers for a single mule.

SHEEP.

"Long Woolled Sheep."—To Wm. Reybold, Esq., of Delaware, we award for his imported Buck, 4 years old, the 1st premium of \$30, for his yearling Buck, 2d premium of \$10, for his four fat Wethers, a discretionary premium of \$20; to Col. J. W. Ware, of Virginia, for imported Buck, 2 years old, 2d premium of \$15, for his five Ewes, 1st premium of \$25; to George A. Adler, for a Buck Lamb, seven months old, discretionary premium of \$7; to John Malony, of Pa., for 6 fat Wethers, discretionary premium of \$10; to Chas. Dadaker, of Pennsylvania, for 5 Ewes, 2d premium of \$15; to Thomas Aston, of Ohio, for his 4 year old Buck, discretionary premium of \$10, for his 5 yearling Ewes, 1st premium of \$20.

South Down Bucks.—Two years old and over* first premium \$30, Thomas Betts; second premium \$15 to Thomas Betts.

Under two years, first premium, \$20, second premium \$15, Samuel Thorne, of New York.

South Down Ewes, not less than five in number.—Two years old and over, first premium \$25—Jos. Cope.

Under two years, first premium \$20—Jos. Cope; second premium \$10—Thomas Betts.

Saxon Bucks.—None exhibited.

Silesian Merinoes, Bucks.—Two years old and over, first premium \$30—George Campbell, of Vermont; second premium \$15—Wm. Chamberlin, of N. Y.

Under two years, first premium \$20, William Chamberlin, of New York; second premium \$10—George Campbell, of Vermont.

Ewes, not less than five in number.—Two years old and over, first premium \$25—George Campbell, of Vermont; second premium \$15—William Chamberlin, of New York.

Under two years, first premium \$20—William Chamberlin, of New York.

French Merinoes, Bucks.—Two years old and over, first premium \$30—Wm. Chamberlin, of N. York; second premium \$15—Daniel Kimball, of Vermont.

Under one year, first premium \$20—Danl. Kimball, of Vermont; second premium \$10—William Chamberlin, of New York.

Ewes, not less than five in number.—Two years old and over, first premium \$25—Wm. Chamberlin, of New York; second premium \$15—Daniel Kimball, of Vermont.

Under two years old, first premium \$20—Wm. Chamberlin, of New York; second premium \$10—Daniel Kimball, of Vermont.

Spanish Merino, Bucks.—Two years old and over, first premium \$30—Geo. Campbell, of Vermont; second premium \$15—J. N. Blakesley, of Connecticut.

Under two years old, first premium \$20—Geo. Campbell, of Vermont; second premium \$10—Geo. Campbell, of Vermont.

Ewes, not less than five in number.—Two years old and over, first premium \$25—J. N. Blakesley, of Connecticut.

Under two years old, first premium \$20—J. N. Blakesley, of Connecticut; second premium—Geo. Campbell, of Vermont. And recommend a complimentary premium of \$5 to the same.

Cashmere Goats.—The Committee report, in detail, which concludes as follows: With entire unanimity they recommended that a testimonial of the highest grade, awarded as a discretionary premium, with a suitable inscription, be prepared under the direction of the Executive Committee, and be presented and forwarded by the President to the exhibitor, Col. Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We have only time and space to refer the reader to the new advertisements on the cover.

If "A Farmer" of Howard Co., will give us his name and address, we will publish his communication in our next. It came to hand just as our paper was going to press.

HOW TO SOW WHEAT ON PEA FALLOW.

The following article from the *Southern Planter*, on the subject of sowing wheat on a pea fallow, though too late for the present season, we wish to put upon record for future reference. One of the obstacles to the use of Pea fallow is the difficulty of turning under the growth of vine, and the opinions of the Editor of the *Planter*, will encourage such as might be deterred by this difficulty. Our Virginia friends have had more experience with the pea, and their opinions are entitled to respect as being based upon intelligent observation.

While we give our assent to the practice indicated as being much better than nothing, we are by no means convinced that it is the best. *Prima facie*, it is objectionable, both for the imperfect preparation of the ground, the slovenly work, and for the waste of matter in the rapid loss of the vine left upon the surface, and we should suppose when an intelligent cultivator such as Mr. Edmund Ruffin leaves so large a portion of the vine uncovered that it might be rather from the great difficulty of covering completely than because of his deliberate opinion that it is the best mode.—Mr. Ruffin has, we understand, practiced as well as recommended and advocated for many years the pea fallow, and his opinion upon this subject would be of much value. The fact as stated that under his method of ploughing he has made very heavy crops, is not conclusive that they would not have been heavier under a more complete turning under of the vine.

We suppose that it is not possible to turn under completely a heavy growth of pea vines without a very deep ploughing, too deep to suit the opinions of many intelligent wheat growers. On the other hand a shallow ploughing, even if it could effect the turning under, would leave the soil with so large a quantity of vine too spongy. The subject is well worthy of the careful experiment which we hope it has received at the suggestion of the *Planter*.

We had the satisfaction of witnessing the operations of our friend Mr. Hewlett, in the management of his pea fallow in preparation for wheat. Like every other part of that gentleman's practice, it was most thorough. Scarcely a vestige of the vine being visible after ploughing. His growth of vine was very great, as may be supposed from the quality of his land. He sows two bushels of seed per acre. (An advantage of the thick sowing is that there is less of the running vine and more stem.) The peas are dragged flat to the ground, in advance of the plough, and this (one of Sinclair's Self-sharpeners,) with three strong mules makes a thorough subversion—running full twelve inches in depth. There was much of the vine dragged out by the harrow, which a hand following threw into the furrow. Mr. H's practice both of deep ploughing and of thoroughly turning under the vine, is backed by seven successive crops of an average of thirty-five bushels per acre.

Mr. J. F. Henley, of K. and Q. county writes to the *Planter* that he is pursuing the four field system of corn, peas, wheat and pasture, with increased confidence as the best method for the light land of tide water Virginia. "For wheat," he says, "I would rather have an acre of land seeded with a bushel of peas in the early part of July, and dressed with a bushel of plaister as soon as the peas have four full grown leaves, than 200 lbs. of guano upon the same land."

"As the use of peas in preparation for the wheat crop is annually increasing, it becomes a matter of some consequence to decide upon the best mode of preparing the fallow for wheat. Last fall we gave our reasons for preparing a shallow and rough seed bed for wheat, and it is unnecessary to repeat them. But in the case of peas many persons think it necessary to plough them under, and of course must do so with a deeper furrow than is required where a less bulk of vegetable matter is to be operated on. We do not agree with this opinion unless when other and exceptional circumstances call for deep ploughing. The object should be to plough peas up, not to plough them under; to tear up and not to subvert them. We have seen Mr. Edmond Ruffin, the king of pea culture, ploughing a heavy growth of peas with two horse ploughs running very shallow, where we are certain not more than one-half the vines were turned under, the wheat roughly harrowed in upon the surface, and yet his crops under that mode of management are remarkably heavy.

Still more recently we have heard from an enlightened farmer of King & Queen county that a very successful mode there practiced, is to sow the wheat down upon the peas, and with a two horse plough, get both vines and wheat in the land at one operation.

Still another plan which we propose to try this fall, is to smooth the vines down with a two horse harrow, sow the wheat and then plough with one horse plough. The general scantiness of the crop this fall in consequence of the dry season we have had every where, will enable it to be done without difficulty as to most of the land; whilst the heavier growth, which the ploughs will sometimes encounter, will test the practicability of this mode for an ordinary season.

The importance of some such speedy mode of sowing wheat is very great. The whole time of an ordinary fallowing with its attendant wear and tear of teams may be saved; whilst every one will be able to get his wheat seeded in good time, whereby a good start may be had for the crop, and the surest means of preventing the ravages of insects and disease be thus attained. Especially will it be true of this year when the lateness of the season will make every body reluctant to touch the pea fallow as long as it can be avoided. Another benefit of the plan of plowing the wheat is, that it will not winter kill as badly as if put in with the harrow. It will be in some sort a drilling,—at least a substitute for it, where the thing itself is impossible—and it is, or ought to be known, that in land subject to winter killing or heaving, the drill is almost a specific.

We beg our friends who have pea fallows and shall not have ploughed them up before this article reaches them to try these several modes, one or all, and report the result.

Wherever the wheat is put in with a harrow after the peas, it is important that it should be rolled with a heavy roller."

JAMES GOWEN, ESQ.—THE "MODEL FARMER."

It is with exceeding pleasure that we transfer, from the *Pittsburg Morning Post*, the following correspondence elicited in honor of our much esteemed friend **JAMES GOWEN, Esq.**, the veteran—model farmer, and estimable President of the State Agricultural Society, to whom a public dinner was extended on the 2d inst.:—

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2d, 1856.

JAMES GOWEN, at Pittsburg:

Dear Sir:—Your friends and fellow-citizens, appreciating your labors in behalf of the farming interests of our country, avail themselves of your visit to Western Philadelphia, as President of the State Agricultural Society, to bid you a hearty welcome, and tender to you a public entertainment at such time as will best suit your convenience, during your brief sojourn.

There is nothing that would give us more pleasure than to meet you at the festive board—you, who have been foremost in arousing a spirit that we are now proud to witness is rife throughout the whole land, for the development of the great agricultural resources of our country. Remembering your past exertions more than twenty years, we have witnessed ever since your indefatigable efforts for the exaltation of the character of the farmer and the improvement of his condition, for which you are entitled to the gratitude and thanks of every lover of our country's welfare.

With sentiments of respect, we are yours, &c.,

William Wilkins,
Charles Shaler,
Thomas Scott,
W. H. Denny,
R. Biddle Roberts,
Joseph Ralston,
R. H. Kerr,
J. H. McElhenny,
W. H. Stewart,
T. Jackson,
Rody Patterson,
John Black,
Saml. D. Lightner,
Edward D. Gazzam,
John Hastings,
W. J. Anderson,
W. A. Stokes,
Ed. Campbell, Jr.,
F. M. Hutchison,
R. L. Allen,
James Darragh,
C. L. Cole,
John M. Irwin,
John Young, Jr.,
J. H. Philips,

James K. Morehead,
S. Jones,
Thomas R. Holmes,
Th. Umbstactter,
A. L. Bell,
Wm. Darlington,
C. H. Paulson,
P. C. Shannon,
And. Burke,
Wm. M. Edgar,
Thos. Steel,
G. H. Hilderbrand,
John Anderson,
Thos B. Hamilton,
J. McK. Snodgrass,
Wm. Eichbaum,
John Fleming,
Alexander Hilands,
H. Hepburn,
F. L. Wilkinson,
R. H. Patterson,
Alexander McKee,
David Campbell,
W. J. Howard,
Wm. Moore,

R. P. Flenniken.

PITTSBURG, OCTOBER 3, 1856,

Gentlemen:—Your invitation to accept of a public entertainment is just received. Its being tendered to me by the friends of agriculture greatly enhances the compliment, and calls forth the most grateful emotions that a susceptible mind is capable of feeling, when under a sense of an unlooked for mark of regard from citizens so disinterested and respectable as those that grace the list of your committee, at the head of which I recognize the name of the venerable and distinguished Judge Wilkins. In making my profound acknowledgments, permit me to say, that however flattering

this token of respect is to me personally, my thanks are elicited more on account of the cause of the agriculture being thus noticed, at a time too when political excitement is so prevailing, than on my own individual account. Devoted as I am, and have been, to the advancement of agriculture, and however praiseworthy may have been my efforts in its behalf, like a true devotee I claim nothing for myself, but yield all to the shrine at which I worship. Yes, gentlemen, it is glory enough for me to have attracted the attention of you and others to the field in which I have so long labored.—And if I might hope that your example would be followed, and your influence exerted to encourage husbandry, and the true interests of farming, in other words, the true interests of Pennsylvania, I should rejoice in the prospect of so happy a consummation.

I can scarcely express how delighted I should be to partake with you at a festive board of your spreading, but I must reluctantly deny myself that pleasure. Much has yet to be done in seeding and gathering on my farm, which has been delayed unseasonably by a week's absence from home in attending the Pittsburgh Exhibition. Besides, there are other pressing demands upon my time which constrain me to leave here at the earliest moment, after the closing of an exhibition which your influence and presence did so much to make successful and respectable. I can do no more than thus hastily to reiterate my thanks, and bid you an affectionate farewell.

JAMES GOWEN.

Hon. William Wilkins, Hon. Charles Shaler,
Thos. Scott, William H. Denny, R. Biddle Roberts, R. H. Kerr, and others.

THE FARMER.—With the subscription in advance for several years, we received the following very complimentary letter from Col. Blow, which we take the liberty to publish:

NORFOLK, 24th October, 1856.

To the Editors of the *American Farmer*:

GENTLEMEN:—It begins to be high time that you should be receiving from me the quid pro quo, for the valued services you have rendered me in the form of your excellent Periodical—the *American Farmer*: a sheet I would not be without for many times its cost. I have been a reader for half a century of all such works on agriculture as were accessible to me, and I have no hesitation in expressing it as my opinion that I have derived more agricultural practical knowledge, more benefit, and more pleasure from the *American Farmer*, since Mr. Sands became its Editor, than from all my other reading: need I then add how deep an interest I take in it.

I now enclose you five dollars, which you will please place to my credit, and continue to send me the *American Farmer*. You will in future direct it to "the city of Williamsburg, Va.," by mail.

That it may continue to increase in subscribers, and in its consequent usefulness, and that your efforts as its Editors may be crowned with unlimited success, is the ardent wish of your obedient servant,

Geo. Blow, Sr.

☞ The late day in the month, at which our Cattle Show was closed, prevents our noticing sundry matters to which we would desire to allude—and particularly many useful articles and valuable animals, which we hope to be able to attend to in our next.

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, November 1, 1856.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Per Annum, \$1 in advance—6 copies for \$5—13 copies for \$10—30 copies for \$20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 8 lines, for each insertion, \$1—1 square per annum, \$10—larger advertisements in proportion—for a page, \$100 per annum; a single insertion, \$15, and \$12 50 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.

Address,
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,

Publishers of the "American Farmer,"

At the State Agricultural Society's Rooms, 128 Baltimore-st.
Over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

9TH EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It is impossible at this late period to give any thing like a just enumeration or description of the many objects of interest which were presented upon the Show Grounds. In almost every particular, we believe, it is conceded to have been decidedly the best exhibition of the Society,—a fact truly gratifying to the friends of the association, and plainly showing the substantial character of the improvement which has taken place since the inauguration of the Society, ten years ago. It is impossible that any mere transient interest could be sustained so long with increased and increasing interest. It is a striking fact, especially as regards horned cattle, that while our first exhibitions were composed chiefly of the herds of two or three large breeders, that no less than about fifty herds were represented on our grounds this year; and that instead of but two or three, every improved breed was on exhibition, and of the highest order of excellence. Another fact is note-worthy; on examination of the premium list, it will be found that not an exhibitor, perhaps, failed to take a portion of the premiums—showing how well diffused was the excellence of the stock exhibited.

The first day of the exhibition was devoted mainly to the duties of committees, very few but members being present. On Wednesday a very large concourse of visitors were upon the ground, examining with great interest all the various departments. The cattle pens, the sheep folds, the chicken coops, the household department, the machinery, and implements, all received due attention. The horse track excited great interest, and a very fine show of superior horses claimed the attention of those who take pleasure in this noble animal. About noon there was a grand procession of the Baltimore butchers, well mounted, who marched through the grounds with bands of music, and enlivened the scene by their fine appearance; the procession was said to number two hundred

and fifty men on horseback. On Thursday and Friday the interest was unabated, and many thousands thronged the grounds continually. The weather continued fine throughout; the regulations were in all respects good, and the whole affair went off with great success and *eclat*. The Flying Artillery from Fort McHenry, under command of Col. Taylor, visited the grounds on Friday, at the invitation of the President, and were received by the officers of the Society.

Governor Ligon visited the Exhibition on Thursday, accompanied by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cox.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings, that at the election of officers for the coming year, a re-election was unanimously tendered our present Chief Officer, James T. Earle, Esq., and that he peremptorily declined the compliment. It is needless to say, to any who may have had connection with the Society, how entirely acceptable Mr. Earle's services have proved to be, and how faithfully, diligently, and satisfactorily, he has acquitted himself of his highly responsible and onerous duties.

Ramsay McHenry, Esq. of Harford County, was unanimously elected to the office of President for the ensuing year. Mr. McHenry has been connected with the Society from its formation.—Through the whole of its existence he has been a member of its Executive Board, and a constant and diligent participator in its proceedings, and has been, moreover, at every annual fair, a large Exhibitor of some of the finest stock in Maryland. No member of the Society is more thoroughly identified with its interests, or had stronger claim for its honors. That his qualifications for the duties of the office are quite equal to his claims, no one doubts. He assumes at the hands of the Farmers of Maryland, a trust, which we are sure he appreciates at its true value, and takes charge of an interest, which his high sense of responsibility, will guard more scrupulously than his own.

SALE OF FINE STOCK.

Among many sales and purchases of fine stock, about the period of our Cattle Show, we note that James N. Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot County, purchased of Charles Ridgely, Esq. of Hampton, his three year old horse "Sebastopol" for \$2,000.

Richard Thomas, Esq. of Easton, sold a two year old Filley to Thomas Winans, Esq. for \$1,000.

Col. France, of Talbot County, bought of W. Aston of Ohio, a very superior Southdown Buck (imported), for \$350, and engaged of the same gentleman, a lot of Ewes at \$70 each. Also a very superior Hereford Bull for \$300.

Our Talbot County friends have somewhat the lead of other Counties of the State in the general improvement of their lands, and will not be behind the foremost in fine stock.

The President, Mr. Earle, also purchased several imported South Downs from Mr. Betts.

HUSSEY'S STEAM PLOUGH.

It gives us much pleasure to state, that Mr. Hussey, who has been on a tour to the West, exhibiting his Steam Plough, is much gratified at his reception among the farmers. At the Indiana State Fair, on a trial of the engine, it operated entirely to the satisfaction of those present, drawing six ploughs. The Executive Committee of that Society paid Mr. H. the special compliment of over-ruling a standing regulation of their Society, for the purpose of expressing their high appreciation of his invention. The rules of the Society prohibit the issuing of any premium, except where it has been announced in advance. There being no premium offered for the Steam Plough, of course it was ruled out by all the Committees. The Executive Committee, by a special order, awarded it a silver cup, worth \$20, and the Society's diploma,—a well deserved compliment to an invention of very high merit.

STATE AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

—A number of Cattle Shows of State and County Societies, have taken place during the past month, which it would give us much pleasure to notice more fully than our limits will at present permit. The large space in our pages occupied by the proceedings connected with our Maryland Society, precludes our doing more at the present time, than thus briefly alluding to the matter—but we cannot refrain from speaking a word in regard to the Pennsylvania State Show, held this year at Pittsburg, which we learn was one of the most successful ever held by the Society. A public entertainment was tendered to James Gowen, Esq., President, and one of the most zealous, disinterested and untiring friends of the cause in that great State. From what we know of Mr. Gowen, and his active devotion to the cause of agricultural improvement in his own State, it is gratifying to notice this honorable tribute to his merit.

BOOK TABLE.

Amateur's Guide. We have received from the author, John T. C. Clark of Washington, "The Amateur's Guide and Flower Garden Directory," to which is added "the vegetable Garden Manual." This is a little manual of convenient size, which professes to have for its purpose the embodiment of the practical knowledge of the author with such aid as he could bring to bear upon standard works, for the use of amateurs. The best works on the subject being intended for Scientific Florists, are thought not to be so well suited for the use of amateurs, and the author has gotten up this little work with the laudable purpose of diffusing practical information on the subject of which it treats.

Breck's Book of Flowers.—We have received from J. P. Jewett & Co., of Boston a copy of this favourite work. It is a new edition with an additional chapter on the cultivation of plants in the Parlor. This is a work of established character, and is very full and complete, going through the whole range of the flower garden, and furnishing ample direction for its management.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE****Maryland State Agricultural Society.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20th, 1856.

This being the day appointed for the annual meeting of the Society, at the appointed hour, the President, JAMES T. EARLE, Esq. called the meeting to order, and congratulated the members on the renewal of the Annual Festival of the Farmers of Maryland, and of the neighboring States. The President in a brief but zealous manner called the attention of the society to several important subjects which he deemed worthy of its consideration—in an especial manner, the completion of the good work which had been commenced, and so liberally aided by the Legislature of our State, for the establishment of an Agricultural College, and urged upon the Society to push forward to its completion, the noble undertaking which is to crown our State, and our Society with unfading honors. He also called attention to the proposed Agricultural Department of the Government, a subject which had years ago been urgently presented to the consideration of Congress by this Society, and which had so far progressed, as to have obtained an able and very favorable Report by a committee at its recent session. The President then briefly alluded to the propriety of an amendment to the revenue laws of the United States, by which the present restrictive system in the coast-wise trade should be changed, as an offset to the injury which had been sustained by the grain growing middle States, under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty. These and other subjects were most forcibly pressed upon the attention of the Society, with an earnest appeal that they should be considered during its present session, and if deemed advisable, that some action should be had thereon.

After congratulating the society on its re-assembling once more, and on the evidence which is presented of a large and successful Exhibition upon our show grounds during the present week, the President announced that the chair was ready to receive any suggestions which might be made to the Society.

Col. G. W. Hughes, of Anne Arundel, asked the attention of the Society to the 11th Article of the constitution, by which it will be seen that the year of the Society, as regards its officers and memberships, terminates on the first Tuesday in December, after the annual meeting and exhibition had taken place, and proposed the following amendment, viz:

"In the 11th Art. of the Constitution, in place of 'first Tuesday of December,' insert first Tuesday in October."

Which, agreeably to the 12th Art. of the Constitution, lies over until Wednesday next.

Mr. Merryman of Baltimore Co. proposed a change in regard to the premiums for colts. After some discussion on the subject, it was determined that the subject could only be considered by the Executive Committee.

The Report of the Executive committee was then called for, but on motion of Mr. R. McHenry of Harford Co. it was ordered that the Report be presented to the Society to-morrow evening.

The names of the Judges were then called, and all vacancies were filled in the chairmen thereof. On motion it was ordered that the chairmen be authori-

zed to fill up any vacancies which may be found in their respective committees.

After the transaction of some other business of minor importance, the Society adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

TUESDAY, October 21, 1856.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment. The President on taking the chair, read the Programme of the Exhibition for to-morrow, and called the attention of the members to the order thereof.

The President also announced that a meeting of the Commissioners of the Agricultural College, would be held to-morrow, at noon, at his office on the Show Grounds, and requested the attendance of the members.

The Marshal presented a proposition from John Williams, Esq., of Baltimore, owner of one of the best Stallions on the ground, to offer three premiums of \$15, \$10 and \$5, from his own purse, as awards for the best Colts from his stock. The proposition was accepted, and the examination ordered for to-morrow at 2 o'clock, under the direction of the following named gentlemen, who were appointed Judges, viz: J. N. Goldsborough, Oden Bowie and Wm. P. Hardesty, Esqs.

The reports of Judges were then called for, and such as were ready were presented, read, considered and adopted.

On motion of Mr. A. Clements, of Philadelphia, it was ordered that the owners of Stock, &c., which may obtain premiums, be authorized to have cards placed on the same, to distinguish them as the Premium Animals or Articles of the Society, for this year.

Mr. M. T. Goldsborough, of Talbot, presented a paper from Thos. R. Hollyday, Esq., of Talbot, on the subject of the sale of concentrated manures, which was read, and on motion of Col. George W. Hughes, was referred to the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

The President announced to the Society, that in accordance with the instructions of the Executive Committee, he had endeavored to secure the services of several gentlemen to deliver the Annual address, but that he had not been successful in his efforts. Mr. W. C. Rives, of Va., Mr. E. Everett and Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., Gov. Ligon, Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Gen. B. C. Howard, of Maryland, had been respectively invited, but had declined.

The subject of Drill Husbandry was then called up for discussion, and participated in by Messrs. M. T. Goldsborough, of Talbot, Oden, and Wm. D. Bowie, Jr., of Prince George's, A. Clement and B. Hickman, of Pa., Bryan Jackson, of Del., A. B. Davis, of Montgomery, and others. On being called on by the President to take the lead in the discussion, M. T. Goldsborough remarked that he could add but little more to the views which he had before presented through the pages of the American Farmer. The discussion was principally of a conversational character, the main facts from which, we gathered, that drilling in wheat was taking the place of broadcasting in the best wheat districts of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware—that so greatly was it preferred in the counties of Chester and Delaware, Pennsylvania, that it had almost entirely superseded the broadcasting—that Bickford & Hoffman's, and Pen-nock's drills were the most approved kinds, and that a great saving in guano and seed was made by the use of the guano attachment and the drill.

The Society then adjourned till to-morrow evening.

WEDNESDAY, October 22, 1856.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Earle, President, in the chair.

The reports of Judges were read and considered. When the report of the Judges of this day's trial of speed was read, objections were made to the same, and a motion was made by Mr. R. McHenry, to lay it over until to-morrow. Mr. O. Bowie moved that the Committee be authorized to distribute the balance of the fund appropriated for trials of speed for this day, for saddle horses, in their discretion. Considerable discussion ensued, when Mr. W. W. W. Bowie moved that the report of the Committee be adopted, which was concurred in.

Mr. M. T. Goldsborough moved that two discretionary committees be appointed to examine all articles on the ground, not embraced in the list of premiums, and report to the Society, which was dissented from.

The President called R. McHenry, Esq., to the chair. The subject of appointment of Discretionary Committees was reconsidered, when Mr. J. T. Earle remarked, that there were a large number of articles on the ground, some of which were highly meritorious, but which no standing committee would consider as coming directly under their supervision—that it has always been customary to appoint a committee of the kind; but that in view of the unusual number of articles of machinery, &c., exhibited this year, the duties should be divided, and he hoped that the Society would order their appointment. Before the question was taken, it was found that the subject, according to the constitution, was properly in the hands of the Executive Committee, to whom it was accordingly referred.

The President having resumed the chair:

The amendment to the Constitution offered on Monday, was then called up, considered, and on motion of Mr. W. W. W. Bowie, laid on the table.

A paper on the subject of the Agricultural College was presented by the President, from the Hon. Mr. Clemson, of Prince George's, which was, on motion, ordered to be published in the American Farmer.

After some discussion in regard to an application for the use of the Horse Track on the Show Grounds for a Mule Race, which was dissented from, the Society adjourned until to-morrow evening.

THURSDAY, October 23.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment. The President in the chair. Reports of Committees were presented, read, and accepted.

Mr. J. C. Walsh, of Harford, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and invite him to visit the Show Grounds, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President had signified his wish to be present, and would avail himself of the invitation, if his pressing engagements would permit. A similar response was made by the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet, then at the Capital.

On motion of Mr. W. W. W. Bowie, the Executive Committee was requested hereafter to confine the entries to the Show Grounds to objects and articles directly connected with Agriculture.

Mr. A. Clements stated to the Society, that several slaughtered Sheep were on the ground in time, but by some oversight had not been entered on the books, and asked for instructions, whether they should be examined with others that had been regularly entered. Permission was granted to the Committee to correct the entry, and admit them to competition.

Mr. Crockett, of Somerset Co., moved for a reconsideration of the report on Grade Cattle, which was adopted. It having been shown that some informalities had taken place in connection with the examination of this class of stock, and that a number of animals on the ground had not been brought to the notice of the Committee, on motion, the report of the Committee was dissented from, and a new Committee ordered to be appointed, as follows: W. W. W. Bowie, John Contee, and Thomas Love.

A report from the Executive Committee was received, read and accepted. The report gives a synopsis of the proceedings of the Committee for the past year.

The President stated to the Society, that the Portrait of the former President of the Society, CHARLES B. CALVERT, Esq., which, by the unanimous vote of the Society, had been ordered to be placed in its Hall, had not been executed, Mr. C. declining to sit for the same, in consequence of the state of the finances of the Society. The President also stated that Mr. Calvert, for the same reason, had declined receiving the premiums awarded him for several years past.

The President then referred to the state of the finances of the Society, as presented in the report of the Executive Committee, and hoped some action would be taken on the subject before the adjournment of the Society.

The President then announced that the next business in order, was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion, the election was ordered to be made by viva voce.

Mr. J. C. Walsh, of Harford, nominated JAMES T. EARLE, Esq., the present President, for re-election, and on taking the question thereon, it was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Earle arose, and expressed his gratitude to the Society, for this renewed manifestation of its confidence, but asked leave to decline serving another term. Mr. J. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot, then nominated RAMSAY M'HENRY, Esq., of Harford County, as President; no other nomination being made, Mr. M'Henry was declared unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

The following gentlemen were severally nominated for Vice Presidents, for their respective counties and States, and unanimously elected, viz:

St. Mary's County—H. G. S. Key.

Anne Arundel—John S. Sellman.

Baltimore County—Charles Ridgely of Hampton.

Montgomery—Robert Dick.

Queen Anne's—James Tilghman.

Worcester—Teagle Townsend.

Prince George's—Oden Bowie.

Harford—J. M. Jacobs.

Baltimore City—John C. Brune.

Howard—Charles Carroll.

Talbot—M. T. Goldsborough.

Washington—William Dodge.

Alleghany—Dr. S. P. Smith.

Somerset—John S. Crockett.

Frederick—George R. Dennis.

Cecil—G. M. Eldridge.

Carroll—S. T. C. Brown.

Charles—Walter Mitchell.

Dorchester—R. T. Goldsborough.

Kent—Edward Wilkins.

Caroline—W. Hardcastle.

Calvert—A. Somerville.

District of Columbia—Allen Dodge.

Western Virginia—J. W. Ware.

Eastern Virginia—Thomas R. Joynes.

Pennsylvania—Aaron Clement.

Delaware—Bryan Jackson.

CURATORS.

Frank Cooke, of Baltimore City.

Dr. John C. Earle, of Queen Anne's.

W. W. Glenn, of Baltimore.

J. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot.

O. Horsey, of Frederick.

Corresponding Secretary—J. Howard McHenry, of Baltimore County.

General Secretary—Samuel Sands.

Treasurer—Robert Bowie.

Marshal—Martin Goldsborough.

Mr. Jno. C. Walsh, of Harford, having been nominated and elected as Vice President for Harford county, Mr. W. asked leave, for reasons assigned, to decline the honor, but pledged himself to a continued effort to advance the interests of the Society.

When the name of Mr. Jno. C. Brune was announced for re-election as Vice President for Baltimore city, the President presented a letter of declension from Mr. Brune, which was read,—but on motion, he was unanimously re-elected, notwithstanding his declension, the distinguished position of Mr. Brune, as President of the Board of Trade, being considered a connecting link between the commercial and farming interests, and his letter was ordered to be published with the proceedings of the Society:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21st, 1856.

JAS. T. EARLE, Esq.,

President Md. State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR:—When I had the honor to be elected one of the Vice Presidents of the highly useful association, over which you preside with so much ability and zeal, I expressed the consciousness of my ignorance of agriculture, and my utter unfitness for the position; experience has further convinced me that you can appoint some one (from many) who will be more worthy of the honor and more serviceable to the Society. I therefore beg that I may not be considered a candidate for re-election. My efforts, humble as they are, will, however, always be devoted to its interests and advancement. Believe me, dear sir, yours with much respect and regard,

JNO. C. BRUNE.

Mr. W. W. W. Bowie, of Prince George's, moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Jas. T. Earle, Esq., President, for the able, faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office—which was unanimously adopted.

The President acknowledged the satisfaction he experienced in having elicited this approval of his administration of the affairs of the Society, and took the occasion to tender his thanks for the kindness which he has always received at the hands of its officers and members.

On motion of Mr. John Merryman, of Baltimore

county, a committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. McHenry, the President elect, and inform him of his appointment—Committee, Messrs. Jno. Merryman, A. B. Davis and Gen. Tench Tilghman.

A partial report on Miscellaneous Implements and Machinery, was made, and laid on the table.

Mr. W. W. Bowie moved to re-commit the report, with directions to report in full to-morrow evening—which was concurred in, and the Society then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Oct. 24.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, Jas. T. Earle, Esq. President in the chair.

Sundry reports were received from committees, read and accepted.

When the reports on Miscellaneous Implements, and other articles, were read, Dr. J. O. Wharton of Washington Co. moved that diplomas be awarded in all cases instead of premiums, which was concurred in.

Mr. Merryman from the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. McHenry to inform him of his election, reported that they had performed that duty, and that Mr. McHenry was now present, and would respond in person, to the Society.

Mr. McHenry was then presented to the President, who in a most cordial manner, congratulated him on his election. Mr. McHenry responded to the remarks of the President, and pledged himself to devote his best energies to the furtherance of the objects of the Society, and in connexion therewith in a special manner pledged himself to use all his influence to the accomplishment of a great object which he, with many others of the most ardent friends of the cause of Agriculture, had long most anxiously desired to accomplish, the establishment of an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm in Maryland, and for which a charter and liberal appropriation had been granted at the last session of the Legislature.

The remarks of Mr. McHenry were received with much applause, and a motion was made and adopted requesting him to furnish a copy thereof for publication.

Dr. Wharton offered the following resolution, which he accompanied with some most eloquent remarks upon the importance of the subject; the resolution was seconded by W. W. Bowie, Esq., who also appealed to the patriotism and public spirit of the farmers of Maryland, promptly to respond to the call made upon them to establish forthwith an institution which will confer the highest honor on our State:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the establishment of an Agricultural College, as chartered by the last Legislature of the State, is an object worthy the highest consideration of every friend of education and of his country; and that we earnestly recommend to our fellow farmers of the State to contribute, each according to his means, to enable the Commissioners to obtain from the State the donation provisionally made to it.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Crockett of Somerset moved that the Executive committee be requested to provide suitable buildings on the Show Grounds for the accommodation of the attendants upon the stock brought from a distance—which was concurred in.

Nothing farther coming before the Society, it adjourned *sine die*.

Test,

SAMUEL SANDS, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held 22d October, a motion was made to appoint two Committees to examine all articles on the Show Grounds, which were not included in the regular list of premiums—which was dissented from.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A meeting of the Vice Presidents and Curators, elected on Thursday, the 23d October, was held pursuant to call at the hall of the Society, on Friday evening 24th ult., and elected the following gentlemen from their own bodies, as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, viz:

Frank Cooke, of Baltimore.

Charles Ridgely, of H. of Baltimore County.

Oden Bowie, of Prince George's County.

Dr. S. P. Smith, of Alleghany County.

James N. Goldsborough, of Talbot County.

M. T. Goldsborough, of Talbot County.

George R. Dennis, of Frederick County.

The President, and Corresponding Secretary, are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, and the General Secretary is also, ex-officio, the Secretary of the Committee.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, in compliance with the requirement of the constitution, beg leave to make to the Society, this, their first annual report.

Their first meeting was held on the first Tuesday, 5th of December, 1855, at the Society's Rooms. There was no business transacted at this meeting, but the fixing of the compensation of the Treasurer. The amount determined upon, was a per centage, not exceeding ten per cent. of the gross receipts of the Society.

The Committee held their second Quarterly Meeting at the Society's Rooms, on the first Tuesday (4th) of March, and the only business transacted, was a resolution fixing upon the 20th day of October for the annual meeting of the Society for 1856.

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the Committee was held at the Society's Rooms, on the first Tuesday (3d) of June. There having been no report at the previous meeting upon agricultural productions, the matter was referred to a Committee of the Board, and the premiums awarded.

Mr. Sands made a report and statement of the financial affairs of the Society up to the close of the last exhibition, which statement was referred to a committee and approved. It made the following exhibit of the finances of the Society:

Balance in the hands of Treasurer,		
on account of premiums undrawn,		
for the exhibition of 1854,	-	\$53.25
Amount overpaid by Treasurer on		
account of exhibition of 1855,	-	4.54
Balance in hands of Treasurer 3d		
June, 1856,	-	\$48.71
Premiums still due for exhibition		
of 1854,	-	\$138.00
Premiums still due for exhibition		
of 1855,	-	143.00
For other accounts, about	-	200.00
Note for money borrowed to meet		
expenses of the Society, and in		
payment of former debt,	-	1,150.52
Note for lumber at last exhibition,	-	432.88
Total due by Society,	-	\$2,064.40

The accounts of the Marshal were likewise examined by the same Committee, and a balance found due him of \$69.93.

The President and Marshal were authorized to make the necessary contracts for keeping or renting the Show Grounds. The premium list was taken into consideration, and amended from the old list, as will appear from the printed list for the year, and other arrangements made for the annual show.

The salary of the Marshal was fixed at \$200. The Treasurer's bond was fixed at \$2,000.

The Committee held their Fourth Quarterly Meeting on the 2d day of September, and called a meeting on the 16th of September, and made such further arrangements as were required for the coming exhibition, and appointed delegates to represent the Society, in the United States, and the adjoining State societies. All which is respectfully submitted,
BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Reports of the Judges.

SHORT HORNS AND HEREFORDS, OVER 3 YEARS OLD.

The Committee on Short Horns over 3 years old award the first prize to Mr. Clement Hill, for his bull Osceola. The first prize to the same for his cow Ellen; the 2d prize to the same, for his cow Sweetheart.

The committee on Herefords award the 1st prize to Mr. Wm. D. Bowie, Jr., for his bull Victory. No cows of the Hereford breed, were offered for our consideration.

J. W. WARE,
R. H. DULANEY,
THOS. BETTS.

SHORT HORNS AND HEREFORDS UNDER 3 YEARS OLD.

Short Horns.—The Committee on Short Horns and Herefords, under 3 years old, beg leave to report, that they have awarded the premium for the best short horn bull calf, to Clement Hill, of P. George's co., for his calf Breck, \$10. For the best heifer, between 2 and 3 years old, to same, for his heifer Tilly, \$15; for the 2d best, to same, for heifer Sade, \$8. For the best heifer, between 1 and 2 years old, to same, for his heifer Diana, \$15; for 2d best, do. to same, for his heifer Addie, \$8. For best heifer calf, to same, for Cinderella, \$10; for 2d best, do. to same, for his calf Kate, \$5.

Herefords.—For the best Hereford bull, between 1 and 2 years old, to Jno. Merryman, of Baltimore Co., for his Catalpa, \$15. For the best heifer, between 1 and 2 years old, to same, for his Lilac, \$15.

JAMES MULLIKIN, Ch'n.
SAMUEL CANBY,
RICHARD L. OGLE.

DEVONS AND ALDERNEYS, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

The Committee on Devons and Alderneys of three years old and upwards, beg leave to report, that they have awarded the following Premiums:

1st Premium of \$30 for the best Devon Bull, "Uncas," to J. H. McHenry; 2d Premium to R. Gover of Harford county, for his Bull, "General," \$15. 1st Premium for the best Devon Cow, "Matilda," of \$30 to H. J. Stranburg, of Easton, Talbot county; 2d Premium to Col. Oden Bowie, of Prince George's county, for his Devon Cow, Magnolia, \$15.

Alderneys.—1st Premium for best Bull, to John Glenn, Esq., for "Prince of Wales," \$30. 1st premium for best Alderney Cow, to J. H. McHenry, Esq., of Baltimore county, for Asia, \$30; 2d Premium to J. H. McHenry, Esq., for his Cow "Lady," \$15. The Committee take great pleasure in saying that they were highly gratified at the beautiful display of Devon and Alderney cattle; indeed they had great difficulty in determining to which the Premiums should be awarded, as so many were worthy of Premiums. All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
F. P. LAWRENSEN,
GEORGE BLIGHT, Phila.

DEVONS AND ALDERNEYS UNDER 3 YEARS.

The Committee on Devons under three years old, award the 1st Premium to Jas. Mulliken, of Prince George's, for Bull "Captain," \$15; 2d Premium to S. T. C. Brown, Carroll county, for Bull "Marion," \$8.

Devon Bulls, between 1 and 2 years old.—1st Premium to Oden Bowie, Prince George's county, for Bull "Montezuma," \$15; 2d Premium to S. T. C. Brown, Carroll county, \$8.

Devon Bull Calves.—1st Premium to Oden Bowie, for "Cedric," \$10.

Devon Heifers, between 2 and 3 years old.—1st Premium to S. T. C. Brown, Carroll county, \$15; 2d Premium to Oden Bowie, for "Beauty," \$8.

Devon Heifers between 1 and 2 years old.—1st Premium to Jas. Howard McHenry, for "Fancy," \$15; 2d Premium to Oden Bowie, for Zaidee, \$8.

Devon Heifer Calves.—1st Premium to Jas Mulliken, for Mamie, \$10; 2d Premium to Oden Bowie, for Althea, \$5.

Alderney Bulls, between 2 and 3 years old.—1st Premium to J. Howard McHenry, for "Midshipman," \$15; 2d Premium to W. C. Wilson, for Pilot, \$8.

Alderney Bulls, between 1 and 2 years old.—1st Premium to John Glenn, for "Baron," \$15; 2d Premium to Jas. H. McHenry for "Passenger," \$8.

Alderney Bull Calves.—1st Premium to C. B. Calvert, \$10.

Alderney Heifers, between 1 and 2 years old.—1st Premium to J. H. McHenry, for Pearl, \$15; 2d Premium to John Glenn, for "Duchess," \$8.

Alderney Heifer Calves.—1st Premium to John Glenn, for Queen, \$10; 2d Premium to John Glenn, for Empress, \$5.

EDWARD LLOYD JR.,
THOMAS ASTON,
AARON CLEMENTS.

[*By mistake, the name of "Fancy" was entered for this animal instead of "Bloom," her proper name.]

AYRSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS OVER 3 YEARS.

The Committee on Ayrshires and Holsteins, 3 years old and over, beg leave to report, that after examining the superior merits of Ayrshire bulls offered for competition, award the 1st premium of \$30, to R. D. Shepherd, of Jefferson Co. Va., for his bull Chandler; and 2d premium of \$15, to John Merryman, of Balt. Co., for his bull Highlander.

Your Committee find great difficulty in awarding premiums to Ayrshire cows; so many contending for premiums, all of nearly equal merit; but, after much reflection, award 1st premium of \$30 to Chas. Ridgely, of Baltimore Co., for his cow Maria; and 2d premium of \$15, to Ramsay McHenry of Harford Co., for his cow, Mary Queen of Scots. But one Holstein bull came before the Committee, the

property of Samuel Sutton, of Baltimore Co., and being of superior merit, we award the premium of \$30. And only one Holstein cow, was entered for premium, also the property of Samuel Sutton, of Baltimore Co., which we think a superior animal, and award to her the premium of \$30. All of which your Committee respectfully submit.

DR. JOHN C. EARLE, Queen Ann's Co.

LEWIS BAILEY, Fairfax Co. Va.

DR. WALTER J. TURPIN, Queen Ann's Co.

AYRSHIRE AND HOLSTEINS UNDER 3 YEARS.

The undersigned, Committee on Ayrshires and Holsteins under three years old, award the following premiums, viz :

To Jno. Merryman, of Hayfields, the 1st premium for the best Ayrshire bull between 2 and 3 years, Mar, \$15; to J. C. Smith, 2d premium for bull Monmoth, \$8; to G. W. Lurman, for best bull between 1 and 2 years, Tabb, \$15; to Mr. Burke, 2d premium, for Prince Albert, \$8. To Chas. Ridgely, best bull calf, Dick, \$10. To Chas. Ridgely, of Hampton, for the best heifer between 2 and 3 years, Emma, \$15; to Ramsay McHenry, 2d premium, Heliotrope, \$8. To Chas. Ridgely, of H., for best heifer between 1 and 2 years, Julia, \$15; to Ramsay McHenry, 2d premium, Lizzie, \$8. To Ramsay McHenry, for best heifer calf, Mignonette, \$10; to David M. Perine, second premium, \$5.

Holsteins under 3 years.—In this class there was exhibited only the stock of Samuel Sutton, to whom we adjudged for his bull, Jim Crow, between 1 and 2 years old, the first premium, \$15; and for his bull calf, \$10.

The Committee deem it proper to state that the exhibition of young Ayrshire cattle which come under their notice was numerous and uncommonly fine, so much so, that they had a difficulty in deciding upon the merits of the several candidates for prizes.

WM. C. WILSON,
THOS. LOVE,
I. WEBSTER.

FAT CATTLE.

The committee on fat cattle report, that they award the 1st, 2d and 3rd premiums to Jonathan Seymour of Virginia, of twenty dollars, ten dollars, and five dollars, for the best animals presented for their consideration.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS.
STERLING THOMAS.
FRANCIS HOOVER.

IMPORTED CATTLE.

The Committee on Imported Cattle, beg leave to report, that the following animals were regularly entered and examined by them. Mr. J. C. Smith exhibited the imported Ayrshire bull, Lafayette, and the imported Ayrshire cow Jenny Lind. Mr. R. McHenry exhibited the imported Ayrshire cow Nannie. Mr. Lurman exhibited Ayrshire cows Victoria, Dairy Maid and Daisy. Mr. Thomas Betts exhibited an imported Ayrshire bull. Mr. J. H. McHenry exhibited imported Devon bull Red Rose, and Devon cows Myrtle and Dahlia. He also exhibited Alderney Bull Commodore and Alderney cows Charity and Faith. Mr. John Glenn exhibited Alderney cows Victoria and Liberty. Mr. W. C. Wilson exhibited Alderney bull Pilot and Alderney cows Duchess and Countess. Mr. Aston exhibited Hereford bull and Hereford Cow.

After a careful and thorough investigation, your Committee award the following premiums.

For best Ayrshire bull, \$30, J. C. Smith, for Lafayette; 2d best Ayrshire bull, \$15, Thos. Betts. For best Ayrshire cow, \$30, R. McHenry, for Nannie; 2d best do. \$15, G. W. Lurman, for Daisy; 3rd best do. \$10, G. W. Lurman, for Dairy Maid. For best Alderney bull, \$30, J. H. McHenry, for Commodore; 2d best do. \$15, W. C. Wilson, for Pilot. For best Alderney cow \$30, J. Glenn, for Victoria; 2d best do. \$15, J. H. McHenry, for Faith; 3rd best do. \$10, W. C. Wilson, for Duchess. For best Devon bull, \$30, J. H. McHenry, for Red Rose; best Devon cow, \$30, to same for Myrtle; 2d best do. \$15 to same, for Dahlia. For best Hereford bull \$30, to Thos. Aston; best Hereford cow, to same, \$30.

Your Committee cannot conclude this report without referring more particularly to some of the animals which came under their observation. As will be seen by the foregoing statement, there was but one Hereford bull exhibited, but that animal was of such superior merit that your Committee desire to call particular notice to him, and to express the hope that, at the future exhibitions of the Society, this breed, so valuable for working oxen and beef cattle, will be more largely represented. The Ayrshire cows exhibited were all fine animals of that breed, but the greatest difficulty your Committee encountered, was in awarding the premiums for Alderney cows. Among so many fine and beautiful animals it was difficult to decide, but in every instance their decisions were unanimous. As the Alderney breed is valued particularly for the quantity and richness of their butter, your committee would recommend that at future exhibitions those desiring to exhibit should be requested to furnish a properly authenticated statement of the quantity of butter made by each cow during one month of the year, and the kind and quality of feed used in producing the same. All of which is respectfully presented.

CHAS. B. CALVERT,
GEO. W. HUGHES.

NATIVES AND GRADES.

The Committee upon Native and Grade cattle, have awarded the following Premiums, viz :

The 1st Premium of \$30, for Cows over 3 years, to George Austen of Baltimore county, for "Beauty;" the 2d of \$15, to W. H. Oler, of Baltimore county, for his Cow "Rose;" the 3d of \$8 to Saml. Sutton, of Baltimore county, for his Cow "Rosy." The 1st Premium for Heifers between 2 and 3 years, of \$15, to H. J. Stranburg, of Talbot county, for his Heifer "Mary Jane;" the 2d of \$8 to John Merryman, of Baltimore county, for his Heifer "Alita;" the 3d of \$5 to John C. Smith, of Baltimore county, for his Heifer "Fanny." The 1st Premium of \$15, for Heifer between 1 and 2 years old, to John S. Crockett, of Somerset county, for his Heifer "Annie;" the 2d Premium of \$8 to G. W. Lurman, of Baltimore county, for his Heifer "Lilly;" the 3d of \$5 to W. H. Oler, of Baltimore county, for his Heifer "Faith." The 1st Premium of \$10 to G. W. Lurman, for his Heifer Calf, "Sallie;" the 2d of \$5 to Thos. Love, of Baltimore county, for his Heifer Calf "Butter Cup."

W. W. W. BOWIE,
JOHN CONTEE,
THOS. LOVE.

WORKING OXEN.

Your committee has endeavored promptly to per-

form their duty, to the best of their judgment, and sincerely hope it will be satisfactory. Our intentions are right, without regard to persons, and your humble chairman hopes our award will be satisfactory to all parties.

Oxen over 4 Years.—We award to John C. Smith of Baltimore Co. the first premium of \$30, for his powerful and active yoke of Reds, "Buck and Berry." To Lewis Bailey of Fairfax Co. Va. the second premium of \$15, for his fine yoke of Connecticut Reds. The third premium of \$8, to John C. Smith for his yoke of Grades, "Tom and Jerry."

Oxen under 4 Years.—The first premium of \$30, to Lewis Bailey for his well matched and beautiful yoke of Devons. The second premium of \$15, to Lewis Bailey for his yoke of neatly matched and well broken 2 year old grades. Your committee looked on the two last yokes with admiration. The first premium of \$30, to Lewis Bailey for his yoke of Working cows. One yoke of Devon calves, 8 months old, entered by Robt. L. Morgan of Harford Co. The above calves were driven to a small cart, by Master Thomas Morgan, a sprightly, intelligent lad aged about 12 years, and they performed as well as old Oxen.

Your committee unanimously recommend that the Society award the lad a generous premium. We think it will be the means of encouraging other youths to do likewise.

SAMUEL SUTTON.

C. J. SHIPLEY.

J. M. JACOBS.

A premium of \$10 was accordingly awarded to Master Morgan.

SHEEP—MIDDLE WOOLS, &c.

The Committee on South Downs, Tunis Mountain and Oxfordshire Downs, beg leave to report as follows:—

To Oden Bowie, Esq., of Prince George's, for best South Down buck, first premium, \$15; 2d do. to M. T. Goldsborough, Esq., Talbot Co., \$8; 3d do. to C. B. Calvert, of P. George's, \$5. Best pen of ewes, not less than 3, 1st premium, M. T. Goldsborough, of Talbot, \$15. 2d, C. B. Calvert, P. George's \$8. Best pen ewe lambs, not less than 3, 1st premium, C. B. Calvert, Esq., \$5. Best pen buck lambs, not less than 3, 1st premium, C. B. Calvert, Prince George's, \$5. No Oxfordshire Downs or Tunisian Sheep on exhibition. Respectfully,

R. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Dorset.

G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Talbot,

M. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Dor.

LONG WOOL SHEEP.

The Committee on Long Wool Sheep award the 1st and 2d prizes of \$15 and \$8 to Mr. Henry Carroll, of Maryland, for his yearling bucks; the 3d prize of \$5 to Mr. Thomas Aston; award also to Mr. Henry Carroll \$5, for his buck lambs.

J. W. WARE,

THOMAS BETTS,

J. H. WILSON.

MIXED WOOL SHEEP.

The undersigned, who, by substitution, acted as Judges of Mixed Wool Sheep (including Natives and Grades), not considering it necessary to recount the difficulties which they encountered in the performance of their duty, beg leave to award the 1st premium of \$15, for the best pen of ewes, to Col. Oden Bowie of Prince George's Co. Md.; the

2d do. of \$8, for the 2d best pen of ewes, to Thomas Godman of Baltimore; and 3d do. of \$5, for the 3d best pen of ewes, to J. N. Goldsborough of Talbot.

They also award to John Merryman of Baltimore County, the premium of \$5, offered for the best pen of ewe lambs, Mr. Merryman being the only exhibitor of grade ewe lambs, duly entered on the books.

RAMSAY MCHENRY,

JOHN Q. HEWLETT,

JOHN CONTEE.

FINE WOOL SHEEP.

The Committee on Fine Wool Sheep report, that as there was no entry of Saxony sheep, and but 2 ewe lambs and 3 bucks of the French Merino Breed entered, of very inferior quality, they have no award to make. Respectfully submitted,

GEO. R. DENNIS,

JAMES MULLIKEN,

HARRY DORSEY.

FAT SHEEP.

The Committee on Fat Sheep, after a careful examination, respectfully report, that they award to S. Thomas & Sons the premium of \$10, for the best long wool fat wethers, 3 in number. To Gen. George Cadwallader, the premium of \$10, for the best South Down wethers. To Mr. Thomas Godman, the premium of \$10, for the best mixed long wool wethers. To long or short, or fine wool mixed sheep, the premium of \$10 to Col. Edward Lloyd, Sen.

AARON CLEMENT,

J. M. TURNER,

BRYAN JACKSON.

IMPORTED SHEEP.

The Committee on Imported Sheep have to report that the number exhibited of the different varieties was not large, but very superior of their kind.

They have awarded the 1st premium, for a Cotswold buck 2 years old, to Col. J. W. Ware, of Va., \$30; 2d premium to same gentleman, \$15; 3d premium to Thomas Aston, Esq., of Ohio, \$10. For Cotswold Ewes, to Col. J. W. Ware, of Va., 1st premium of \$30; 2d do. to Col. J. W. Ware, \$15; 3d do. to same gentleman, \$10. The Committee would remark that there was no competition in this class, but they were unanimous in the opinion that each animal was entitled to the premium awarded.

Brond Tails or Shangaes.—There were several animals exhibited by G. W. Lurman, Esq., of Baltimore Co., under the above caption; so far as the Committee have a knowledge of this particular breed of sheep, they can say but little, and were not much prepossessed in their favor, but their owner speaks of them as being very superior for the table, and has promised to give to this or some other Committee of the Society, an opportunity of judging of the excellence of this mutton at his own table; and with a view to encourage the importation of sheep, they have awarded him a premium of \$30.

Leicester Sheep.—To Charles A. Murphy, of Del., for Leicester Buck, 1st premium, \$30. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. D. BOWIE, Ch'n.

SLAUGHTERED MUTTON.

The Committee on Slaughtered Mutton award to Thomas Hughlett, of Md., the prize on long wools.

To G. Cadwallader, of Pa., the prize on South Downs. To J. N. Goldsborough, of Md., the prize for Mixed Wools. To Charles A. Murphy, of Del., the prize for mixed Long and Short or Fine Wools.

The display was proudly fine—and as good or better judges might have made other decisions, and possibly your Committee might, if they had had the good fortune to have tested their quality at the festive board. Mr. Turner declined acting where he felt an interest.

J. W. WARE,
BRYAN JACKSON,
J. M. TURNER.

SWINE—LARGE BREED.

The Committee on Swine, Large Breed, beg leave to report, that after due consideration, they award the following premiums, viz:

For the best boar over 2 years old, to C. Warnes; for 2d best, to Gustav W. Lurman. For best boar over 1 year old, to A. C. Schaeffer. For the best boar between 6 months and 1 year, C. Warnes; 2d best to C. Warnes. For best breeding sow, over 2 years old, to C. Warnes; 2d best to J. L. Tucker. For best breeding sow between 6 months and 1 year, to C. Warnes; 2d best, to C. Warnes.—For the best lot of pigs, not less than 5, and under 6 months old, to B. Hickman; for 2d best, to Gustav W. Lurman. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. SELLMAN,
SAM'L H. DORSETT,
GEO. C. OGLE.

SMALL BREED.

The premium of \$15 for the best boar, over 2 years, is awarded to R. Moore; second premium of \$8, to C. B. Calvert. The first premium of \$15, for the best boar over one year, to C. B. Calvert. The first premium of \$15, for the best breeding sow, over 2 years is awarded to C. B. Calvert; second premium of \$8, to R. Moore. The first premium of \$15, for the best breeding sow, over 1 year, to C. B. Calvert; second premium, of \$8, to J. C. Smith. The first premium of \$15, for the best breeding sow, between 6 months and 1 year, to C. B. Calvert; second premium, \$8, to C. Warnes. The first premium, of \$15, for the best pen of pigs under 6 months, not less than 5, to R. Moore; second premium, of \$8, to C. B. Calvert.

J. O. WHARTON,
R. FRANCE,
JOHN MILLER.

FAT HOGS.

The Committee on Fat Hogs not less than five, beg leave to report, that they have awarded the first premium of ten dollars to L. L. Barringer for his best pen of fat hogs.

JOHN CHANDLER SMITH,
JAMES B. MATHEWS,
C. J. SHIPLEY.

BLOODED HORSES.

The Committee on thorough bred Horses, award to Messrs. Bowie & Hall, of Prince George's co., for the best thorough bred Stallion, the 1st premium for Basil, of \$30; to Col. Ware, of Clarke county, Va., the 2d do., for Cosmo, \$15. To Bowie & Hall, for their brood Mare, Fidelity, the 1st premium of \$30; to Col. Ware, for Vista, the

2d do., of \$15. To Col. Ware, for his 3 year old colt, Decca, the 1st premium of \$15. To Messrs. Bowie & Hall, for their 2 year old filly, Bride, the 1st premium of \$15; to Col. Ware, for his 2 year old filly, Maygo, the 2d do., of \$8. To Messrs. Bowie & Hall, for their remarkably fine 1 year old filly, Fanny Flyer, the 1st premium of \$15.

JOHN RIDGELY, of H., A. KENNEDY,
J. P. DODGE, — GITTINGS.

QUICK DRAUGHT AND SADDLE HORSES.

Committee on Quick Draught and Saddle Horses, respectfully report, that they have awarded the following premiums,—in doing so, they are aware that many may differ with them in opinion; but they are glad to be able to say that they were mostly unanimous in their decisions. The display of Stallions for Quick Draught, was very fine—there being no less than twenty-eight Stallions shown. Amongst the number that struck the committee as particularly fine, were Mr. Williams' Morgan Black Hawk, and Stockbridge Chief, and Mr. Felton's Ticonderoga and Alexander.

For the best Stallion, to Morgan Black Hawk, owned by Mr. Williams, Balt., \$30; 2d best do. to Alexander, owned by Mr. Felton, \$15. For the best brood Mare, for quick draught, to Lady Baltimore, owned by J. T. Earle, Queen Ann's Co., \$15; 2d best, to Fanny, owned by Richard Thomas, \$8. For the best Stallion for Saddle, the 1st premium to Vermont, owned by T. T. Nelson, \$30; 2d best to Herod, owned by R. H. Evans, \$15. For the best brood Mare, for Saddle, the 1st premium to Nelly, owned by John Royston, \$15; 2d best to Genius, owned by J. N. Henderson, of Baltimore county, \$8. For the best pair matched Horses, North & South, owned by Edward Hardy, Baltimore, \$15; 2d best, pair of Sorrels, owned by James N. Goldsborough, \$8. For the best single harness Horse, Mare or Gelding, premium to Kate Clark, owned by A. H. Mann, \$15. For the best Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding, the premium to Buck, owned by A. H. Mann, \$15. For the best 3 year old Colt or Filly, to Sebastopol, owned by J. N. Goldsborough, \$15; 2d best to Bel Air, owned by Dr. Ogle, \$8. For the best 2 year old Colt or Filly, the 1st premium to Black Hawk, owned by Dawson, \$15; 2d best to Fletor, owned by R. Thomas, \$8. For the best Colt or Filly, under 2 years old, the 1st premium to Maryland, owned by Henry Carroll, Jr., \$10; 2d best to Tippoo, owned by Mr. Felton, \$5.

The Committee respectfully suggest to the Society, that hereafter, Colts and Fillies under 3 years old, should not compete under the same class for premiums.

F. M. HALL, Chairman,
JAMES MULLIKIN,
OTHO WILLIAMS.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

The Committee on Heavy Draught Horses, beg leave to report, that after a careful examination of the stock presented to them, they award to James Sowers, of Clarke co., Va., for his Stallion "Morgan," a premium of \$30, and to John Byerly, of Baltimore county, for his Stallion "Messenger," a premium of \$15. To Jacob Shunk, for his brood Mare "Fly," a premium of \$15. To William Mathews, of Baltimore county, a premium of \$20 for his Team of Horses. To Edward Scott, of

Baltimore county, for his 3 year old Filly, "Beck Valentine," a premium of \$15. To Silas Conn, of Baltimore county, for his 3 year old Colt, "Lion," a premium of \$8. To Abraham Scott, of Baltimore county, for his two year old Filly, "Lady," a premium of \$15. To J. N. Henderson, of Baltimore county, for his 2 year old Colt, "Shilah," a premium of \$8.

RICHARD JOHN, W. L. FENDALL,

JAMES D. COOK, H. GIDDINGS.

IMPORTED HORSES.

The Committee on Imported Horses and Jacks, beg leave to report, that no other horses than Canadians were entered, and the committee very much doubt the propriety of regarding Canadian Horse Stock, as properly within the range of Imported Horses. They unanimously concur in awarding the first premium to Moscow, entered by Thos. Deford. The committee think him the horse of the Canadian breed best fitted, by his size and action, for breeding purposes. The committee also unanimously concur in awarding a second premium to Montreal, entered by Reybold & Pease. He is undoubtedly a Stallion of more speed than any of the other entries, and in this particular, he is a remarkable horse. But his size and shape do not, in the opinion of the Committee, entitle him to a first class premium as a breeding Stallion. The Committee, with similar observations in relation to the preceding horse, also award a third class premium to Black Hawk, entered by Reybold & Pease. The Committee award a second class premium to Sam Patch, entered by J. N. Goldsborough. The Committee cannot speak too highly of this horse's speed and action, but do not think that he fulfils all those requisites which should entitle him to the deliberate judgment of the Committee, as a first class Stallion. He is deficient in size.

GEORGE W. HUGHES,
ANTHONY KENNEDY,
WM. HENRY NORRIS.

REPORT ON MR. JOHN WILLIAMS' PREMIUMS.

The committee appointed to examine the Colts on the ground, the get of Mr. John Williams' Stallion, have awarded to Mr. Henry Carroll, of Baltimore county, the 1st premium, \$15; Mr. J. T. Earle, of Queen Anne's county, the 2d do. \$10; Mr. Evan W. Warfield, the 3d do. \$5.

JAMES N. GOLDSBOROUGH, Ch'n.

MULES AND JACKS.

The Judges upon Mules and Jacks, award the 1st premium of \$15 to Mr. John D. Linton's Jack, "Valparaiso," and the 2d of \$10 to Mr. Wm. T. Hardesty's Jack, "Commodore." The premium of \$20 they award to Mr. Richard J. Worthington, for his team of six Mules.

F. A. SHOWER,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

TRIALS OF SPEED—FIRST DAY.

The Committee on the exhibition of Trotting Horses in single harness, for this day, award the following premiums for horses entered.

Miller Boy, 6 years old, Jas. Price, \$15; Nannie Bell, 4 years old, W. C. Taylor, \$10; White Hall, 3 years old, C. Ridgely, \$10.

Trotting Horses in Double Harness.—C. W. Cockey, \$15.
J. HANSON THOMAS, Chairman.

SECOND DAY.

We award a premium of \$10 to Mr. T. T. Nelson's brown horse Vermont, as being the best saddle horse exhibited to the Committee. Also a premium of \$5 to Mr. A. H. Martin's bay horse Buck, as the 2d best. The Committee regret to report, however, that it considers neither, as embracing the character of a fine saddle horse.

JOHN H. SOTHORON,
C. RIDGELY, of H.,
S. OWINGS HOFFMAN.

THIRD DAY.

We award a premium of \$15 to Silas W. Conn's Horse, Vermont, Jr., 3 years old Saddle Horse. Also to Dr. Murray, \$25, for his pair of brown horses; and to Edward Hardy, \$10, for his pair of light bays, (class of double harness.)

ROBERT GILMOR,
JOHN H. PLEASANTS,
A. B. GORDON.

FOURTH DAY.

We award a premium of \$20 to Nannie Bell, owned by W. S. Taylor, as being the fastest trotting horse exhibited this day in single harness, and a premium of \$15 each, to Kate Clark, owned by Arthur Mann, and to Mary Colgate, owned by Captain Shields.

ROBERT M. DENISON,
T. HARRIS HODGES,
J. H. DUVAL.

POULTRY.

The Committee on Poultry having examined the same as far as they could find them on the ground, beg leave to report premiums awarded to the following persons, viz.

For the best White Shanghaes, to David Sumwalt, \$2. For the best red Shanghaes, to Clement Warnes, \$2. For the best yellow Shanghaes, to J. C. Smith, \$2. For the best grey Chittagongs, to John S. Crockett, \$2. For the best red Chittagongs, to Clement Warnes, \$2. For the best black Poland, to John W. Oler, \$2. For the best golden Pheasants, to J. J. Bowers, \$2. For the best white or red game, to E. S. Elliott, \$2. For the best Brahma Pootra, to John Bell, \$2. For the best black Spanish, to J. C. Smith, \$2. For the best Indian Mountain, E. S. Elliott, \$2. For the best Wild Indian Game, to E. S. Elliott, \$2. For the best Sumatra Game, to John W. Oler, \$2. For the best Ostrich, to J. J. Bowers, \$2. For the best Bolton Greys, to E. S. Elliott, \$2. For the best Seabright Bantams, to J. J. Bowers, \$2. For the best Java Bantams, to Allen Dodge, \$2. For the best African Bantams, to Frank Sullivan, \$2. For the best common Dorkings, to E. S. Elliott, \$2. For the best pair of Shanghae Capons, to James Parrott, \$3. For the best pair of other breeds of Capons, to E. S. Elliott, \$2. For the greatest variety of fowls, to E. S. Elliott, \$10. For the greatest variety of Pigeons, to J. J. Bowers, \$5. For the best African Geese, to J. J. Bowers, \$2. For the best China white Geese, to J. J. Bowers, \$2. For the best Brent Geese, to J. J. Bowers, \$2. For the best white Turkeys, to Allen Dodge, \$2. For the best Muscovy Ducks, to William Holmes, \$2. For a Superior white Swan, to J. J. Bowers, \$2.

The Committee would observe, that there is no authority to award a premium for the last mentioned item, but they thought the bird so fine as to deserve a discretionary one, and that Mr. Bowers is en-

titled to great credit for the interest he excited in exhibiting so large a collection of fowls and birds, which must have been expensive and troublesome, and they regret to say that some of the fowls as entered on the book could not be found by them as they had not the assistance of the owners. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES PARROTT,
G. GALE.

The Committee on Poultry, in a supplementary report, recommended a discretionary premium of \$10, to Mr. Bowers, for his interesting display of Fowls, which was awarded by the Society.

TOBACCO.

For best sample of Tobacco, Singleton King, \$20; for 2d best do. Cropper, Law & Co., \$15; for 3d best do. Richard S. Hill, \$10; for 4th do. J. F. Waters, \$6; 5th do. none.

FRANCIS COOKE, Chairman.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—CLASS 1.

The Committee on first class Implements beg leave to report as follows:

For the best Plough with fixtures for ploughing in land infested with pea vines, running briars, wire grass, &c., to R. Sinclair, for his Patuxent Plow, \$5; for best Single Horse Plough, Paschall, Morris & Co., \$5; for best Cultivator, Expanding steel tooth, reversed, Paschall, Morris & Co., \$5; premium for best Harrow, R. Sinclair, for Expanding Chain Harrow, \$5; premium for best Sub Soil Plough, R. Sinclair, \$5; premium for best Gang Plough, R. Sinclair, \$5; premium for best Hill-side Plough, to same, \$5; premium for best Corn Planter, R. Sinclair, \$5; premium for best Roller, Section Roller, \$5, C. H. Drury, Baltimore.

The Committee would beg leave to suggest a change in the premiums, by extending the list for the best plough for stiff sod.

There are several ploughs on exhibition of great merit, which the Committee would gladly have given premiums to, if they could have done so. The Double Michigan is one of great merit, acting to some extent as a sub-soil. The Winchester Plough is admirably adapted for sod and stiff clay soils, exhibited by J. A. Kean, of Va. It is injustice to a large portion of the State, to give but one premium for the best plough, and that confined to fixtures, &c., for pea vines, &c. All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. P. SMITH, Chairman,
J. M. JACOBS.

The committee on first class Implements, would beg leave to make an additional report in favor of Lewis Lupton's Patent Wrought Iron Hames. It is an article of merit, and they would recommend the exhibitor to be granted a diploma.

S. P. SMITH,
J. M. JACOBS.

CLASS 2.

The undersigned Committee appointed to examine Agricultural Implements, in Class No. 2, respectfully report, that they have diligently and carefully examined the Implements submitted for their investigation, and after mature deliberation, make the following award of premiums:

Best Wheat Drill, with guano and grass seeders attached, Bickford & Hoffman, New York, \$10. Corn Planter or Dropper, N. S. Denny's, Chester

county, Pa. We recommend this machine to the attention of the Society. Best Straw and Grass Rake, Paschall, Morris & Co., Pa., \$5; best Ox Yoke, R. Sinclair & Co. Balto., \$5; best Grain Cradle, R. Sinclair & Co., Balto., \$3; best 2 and 4 Horse Wagon, James Kern, of Winchester, Va., \$10.

A number of other articles in this department were exhibited, all evincing skill and industry in their manufacture, and considered entitled to the confidence of the agricultural community. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. R. HUGHLETT,
T. T. MARTIN,
THOMAS CARTER.

CLASS 3.

Your Committee beg leave to report the following awards of premiums:

To George Page & Co., for their Four Horse Power, 1st premium, \$15; to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., for their Segmented Power, 2d do., \$10. These powers are of equal cost, and are similar in principle, and are so nearly equal in merit, that it was difficult to decide between them. The latter which has been well tried all over the country, appears to be strong enough, but the former is stronger. To R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. for best Railway Horse Power, \$15. To R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., for their Wimple Thresher, and Cleaner, 1st premium, \$20; to P. Geiser, of Hagerstown, for his Self-regulating Grain Thresher and Separator, 2d do., \$5. There can be no full and satisfactory trial of such machinery at this exhibition. Mr. Geiser's Thresher operated beautifully upon each trial that we had of it and it may upon full trial prove to be the best machine of the sort in the country. It is entirely novel in its principles, and your Committee think it worthy of the attention of farmers.

Rodgers & Boyer, of Philadelphia, exhibited Woodbury's Thresher & Cleaner, which appears to be a good machine, and may be the best one, but your Committee had no previous knowledge of it, and it was not subjected to trial. To R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., for their Spiral Thresher, the premium of \$10; the same for the best Separator or Straw Carrier, the premium of \$5. Mr. Drury, of Balt., exhibited a first rate Sweep Power, which is a stationary power, and therefore cannot be put in competition with portable powers. We unqualifiedly recommend it to those who want a stationary power.

M. T. GOLDBOROUGH,
THOMAS CHRISTIAN.

CLASS 4.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class 4, have made the following awards:

For the best Hay and Straw Cutter, for horse power, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., \$5; for the best Hay and Straw Cutter, for hand power, to the same, \$5; for the best Corn Sheller for horse power, to the same, \$5; for the best Corn Sheller for hand power, (double star,) to Paschall Morris & Co., of Philadelphia, \$5; for the best Corn and Cob Crusher, to B. M. Rhodes, for his Magic Mill, \$5; for the best Pump for horse power, to Fell, Patterson & Co., (Jeffrey's Patent,) \$10; for the best Pump for hand power, \$4; for the best Root Cutter or Grubber, \$2. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT DICK,
R. COOK TILGHMAN.

CLASS 5.

The Committee upon Implements and Machines, not heretofore enumerated, beg leave to submit the following report :

The regular Committee upon this subject being absent, the undersigned received from the Honorable the President of the Society, at noon to-day, (Thursday,) their appointment, and at once entered upon the duties assigned them. In the performance of this duty they confined themselves to the list of entries placed in their hands by the officers of the Society, and if any articles have been overlooked, it is because they were not entered on the list, or the attention of the Committee specially called to them. The Committee award as follows :

For the best Fanning Mill, a premium of \$5, J. Montgomery & Bro.; best Root and Vegetable Cutter, a premium of \$3, R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.; best Drill Barrow, same, \$5; best Churn, Paschall, Morris & Co., E. Spicer's pattern, \$5; best Hay and Dung Forks, R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., \$3; best Cider Mill and Press, Paschall, Morris & Co., Krauser's patent, \$10; best Bramble Scythes and Hooks, \$2 each, to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.; best Seed Cleaning Screen, do. \$2; best Draining Tile, Rittenhouse & Co., \$5; best Clover Huller & Separator, \$5 to Chas. Miller. The attention of the Committee was also called to a Clover Gatherer, Thresher and Separator, of novel and ingenious construction, exhibited by M. S. Kale, of Virginia, to which the committee recommend a diploma. The attention of the Committee was also called to Tuff's Patent Movable Fence, exhibited by Mr. B. G. Fitzhugh, of Frederick Co., to which they also recommend a diploma. Paschall & Morris also exhibited what appeared to the Committee to be a very simple, but effective butter worker, to which they also recommend a diploma. Same also exhibited a capital Hay Fork, with spring catch, for unloading hay, to which they also recommend a diploma. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. B. DAVIS,
G. R. VAN LEAR,
T. G. FRANKLIN.

CLASS 5—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Articles would respectfully make the following report :

To Owen Dorsey, for his Self-raker, attached to his reaper, a premium or diploma. The Committee found Manny's Reaper and Mower on the ground, but not among the entries; we recommend it as the best on the ground, and award it a diploma. Ketchum's improved Mower we recommend to the favorable consideration of the Society, and award it a diploma. The Pivot Rake of Obed Hussey we consider a labor-saving implement, and recommend a diploma. The Hay and Cattle Scales of E. & T. Fairbanks, we recommend a diploma. The Hay Press exhibited by Mr. Weston, we recommend a diploma. The Washing Machine invented by Johnson, we recommend a diploma.* Page's Portable Steam Engine and Saw Mill, which has heretofore received a premium of the Society, we consider, after a full examination, as worthy of a diploma again from the Society. The Committee found a Corn Planter on the ground, that does not appear among the entries, which we think will answer a good purpose, invented by Wilt & Albaugh; we recommend a diploma. Portable Wind Engine, exhibited by F. S. Troxel, of Pa., we recommend, on

account of its adjusting principle, a diploma. The Fellow Bender, exhibited by James C. Hawthorn, of Winchester, Va., we think a useful article, and recommend a diploma. The Agricultural Boiler invented by James McGregor, we recommend a diploma. Hand & Brown, broadcast Manure and Seed Sower, we recommend only as a sower of turnip and clover seed, and recommend a diploma. The Plow exhibited by G. W. Zigler, we recommend a diploma, on account of its operating principle, being easily regulated by the plowman. The attention of the Committee was asked to a Cornstock Cutter and Crusher, combined with a Hay and Straw Cutter, invented by G. B. Griffin, which the Committee think a good article, and would recommend a diploma. The Committee would also recommend a diploma to Samuel L. Denny, of Pa., for his Corn Planter by hand—all of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. FERRY,
D. BRUNBAUGH.

[We are requested to say that the Reaping and Mowing Machine of C. H. McCormick, was placed on the grounds by B. W. Rhodes, his agent, for exhibition only, not for competition. We are also requested to state, that this was also the case with Atkins' Self-Raker, which attracted much attention on the ground. There being no premium offered for this class of articles, and no opportunity of having a practical test, the only object of exhibitors was to show their machines to the public, and add to the interest of the exhibition.—Ed.]

[Messrs. Mortimer & Mobray had on the ground a Washing Machine, known as the "Knuckle, or Ball Machine," which they were prepared to exhibit in operation to the Committee, but no opportunity was afforded them so to do. In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which this committee was appointed, and the difference in opinion with the Society, and the Executive Committee, as to its powers, no doubt many articles were overlooked, and injustice may thereby have been rendered to many deserving individuals, though we are sure unintentionally on the part of the committee.—Ed.]

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

A Diploma of the Society was awarded to each of the following articles :

To Alexander McComas, for Guns, Rifles, &c.; to James H. Stimpson, for improved Butter Cooler; to Rittenhouse & Co. for Fire Brick and Tiles; Geo. Whitehouse, for assorted Chains; to Geo. S. Blandell for Wyandott Corn; H. F. Stickney, Mineral Paint; to Richard Lilly, for Double Harness; to Cottor Bride, for Rustic Furniture; J. R. Retner for Bee Hive, and also for a Swarm of Bees; to A. H. Reip, Meat Cutter; to W. J. Van Ness, Sugar Cane and Syrup.

ROBERT F. MCGAW.

DAIRY AND HONEY.

For best specimen of Fresh Butter, not less than 5 lbs., \$5 to I. Webster; for 2d best do. do. \$4, to Mrs. C. Brown; for 3d best do. do. \$3, to J. H. McHenry. For best Firkin or Tub of Salted, not less than 6 months old, \$10, to Mrs. S. Sutton; for 2d best do. do. \$5, to I. Webster; for 3d best do. do. \$4, Mrs. L. Bailey. For best cheese not less than 25 lbs., \$5, W. D. Wood. For best 10 lbs. Honey, \$5, J. R. Retner, of York, Pa. For best Hive of Bees, \$5, Henry Warnes.

B. C. HOWARD, Ch'n.

FRUITS.

For best and choicest variety of Apples, D. Blocher, \$5; for best and greatest variety of Peaches, John Feast, \$5; for best and greatest variety of Grapes, Mrs. John Ridgely, \$5.

Discretionary Premiums.—For Grapes, A. C. Pracht, \$2; for Grapes, John Eschbach, \$2; for Grapes, Wm. J. Van Ness; for Citron and Lemons, Mrs. John Ridgely, \$2; for Apples, Mr. Boston, \$2
ALEXANDER RIDDELL,
WM. H. MARRIOTT.

VEGETABLES.

For choicest and largest collection of Table Vegetables, Mrs. Mary Lloyd, \$10; for 2d best do. to John Register, \$5. For best doz. Long Blood Beets, W. D. Brackenridge, \$3. For best dozen Turnip Root do., Mrs. Mary Lloyd, \$3. For best doz. heads of Cauliflower, John Orem, \$3. For best 6 heads Broccoli, John Register, \$3. For best doz. heads Cabbage, Charles Councilman, \$3. For best doz. Carrots, Mrs. Mary Lloyd, \$3. For best doz. Egg Plants, John Register, \$3. For best peck of Onions, Mrs. Lewis Bailey, \$3. For best doz. Parsnips, Mrs. Mary Lloyd, \$3. For best peck of Potatoes, Wm. H. Marriott, \$3. For best peck Sweet Potatoes, M. Tighman Goldsborough, \$3. For best 3 finest Pumpkins, John Register, \$3. For best 6 winter Squashes, John Register, \$3. For best sample of Beans, John Orem, \$3. For best sample of Peas, R. J. Baker, \$3.

Discretionary Premiums.—V. W. Baseman, for Kohl Rabi, \$2. Robert J. Baker, for a large collection of vegetables, \$2. D. M. Perine, for Sugar Beets, \$2. John Orem, for Red Cabbage, \$2. Thos. C. James, at the Jail, for Broccoli, \$2. N. Brent, Gardener for C. Shaffer, for vegetables, \$2.

The Committee most cheerfully report, the products of this exhibition as superior to any former one in this department, especially the vegetables from the Manual Labor School, by Mr. Councilman, also those by Mrs. Lloyd and John Register, which were all very fine. The Chinese Cane exhibited by Mr. Van Ness, with the Syrup, is likely to become an important item in agriculture; besides the syrup, upwards of sixty bushels to the acre of seed can be obtained, which is good for many purposes of feeding; we particularly invite the attention of farmers to this, and the Dioscorea Battata, or Chinese Potato, as exhibited by Mr. Brackenridge, as an article of valuable interest also; much has been said of its usefulness and qualities as to become equal, if not surpassing the common potato which has been in use many years. Sets of it can be purchased from the exhibitor on reasonable terms, and all that have it for sale.

Respectfully,

JOHN FEAST,
HENRY J. STRANBURG.

FLOWERS.

For greatest and choicest variety of Flowers, a premium of \$10 to John Feast. For best and greatest variety of Dahlias, a premium of \$5 to Jas. Pentland. For best and greatest variety of Roses, a premium of \$5 to James Pentland. For best Floral Ornament, a premium of \$2 to Emily Gilpin.

MRS. R. T. EARLE,
MISS SARAH FRANCE,
MISS MARY GLENN.

FRANCIS COOKE, Marshal.

BACON HAMS.

For best Ham, cured by exhibitor, \$10, to Mrs. Marriott; for 2d do. do. \$6, to Mr. Kimberly; for 3d do. do. \$4, to John Ridgely; for 4th do. do. \$2, to T. E. Hamilton. All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
JOHN C. BRUNE,
RAMSAY MCHENRY.

CURING BACON.

1st PREMIUM—"TRY ME."

For 1,000 lbs. of hog meat—half a bushel fine salt, half a gallon best molasses, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 2½ lbs. saltpetre, pounded very fine; mix all the ingredients well together in a large tub, and rub the meat therewith until you absorb the whole quantity. The meat must be taken out of the cask once a week, and rubbed with the pickle it makes. The two first times you take it out, add at each time, a plate full of alum salt. It ought to remain in pickle 5 or 6 weeks, or according to the size of the meat.

MRS. WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT, JR.,
Woodford Hall.

Exhibited by MRS. JOHN RIDGELY, of H. J.

2d PREMIUM—"NE PLUS ULTRA."

Recipe for curing Kimberly hams. To 100 lbs. hams—take ½ peck Liverpool salt, 2 ounces saltpetre, 1 lb. sugar; mix well together; rub the hams well, stand them separately on their hocks; let them remain 5 weeks, then smoke them with hickory wood.

KIMBERLY & BROS.

Beef to be cured in the same way, but instead of rubbing, make pickle strong enough to bear an egg, and put it in.

3d PREMIUM—"EQUAL TO ANY."

For 600 lbs. of pork—take 2 pecks of fine salt, 10 lbs. of brown sugar, ½ lb. of saltpetre, and 2 quarts molasses; mix them well together; pack them skin side down, change them every week for six weeks; hang up in the meat house, let them dry off, then smoke them brown with hickory wood, and occasionally through the summer to keep out the fly.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For best Quilt, Mrs. Wm. L. Fendall, \$5; 2d best do., Miss Ann Medtart, \$4. For best Counterpane, Mrs. John Smith, \$4; 2d best do., Mrs. Thos. Hooper, \$3. For best pair home-made Blankets, Mrs. Hugh Kennedy, \$5. For best home-made Carpet, Mrs. Mary J. Fuller, \$4. For best made Shirt, Mrs. Mary A. Odell, \$5; 2d best made do., Miss Barbara Mohler, \$3. For best fine long yarn Hose, Mrs. John Smith, \$4; 2d best do., Mrs. Thos. Hooper, \$2. For best coarse yarn hose, Mrs. Lambdin, aged 71, \$3; 2d best do., Miss Margaret Lambdin, \$2. For best home-made Soap, Mrs. R. Dixon, \$4; 2d best do., Mrs. Thomas Hooper, \$3. For best home-made Bread, Mrs. Wm. Duvall, \$3; 2d best do., Miss Rebecca Fell, \$2. For best home-made Pound Cake, Miss A. Goldsborough, \$3. For best home-made Sponge Cake, Mrs. Charles Buchanan, \$3. For best specimen of Pickles, Mrs. William Duvall, \$3. For best specimen of Preserves, Mrs. Emory, \$3. For best specimen of Fruit Jelly, Mrs. Wm. H. Emory, \$3. For best specimen of Embroidery, Miss J. E. Thomas, of Va., \$3. For best specimen of Worsted Work, Miss Olivia F. Keach, \$3.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

Mrs. W. H. Emory, Rolls, \$2. Mrs. Thomas Hooper, Biscuit, \$2. Mrs. James Parrott, Biscuit, \$2. Mrs. John Smith, Pound Cake, \$2. Miss Mary M. Hooper, Sponge Cake, \$2. Miss Antoinette Goldsborough, Sponge Cake, \$2. Miss Maria E. Ware, Sponge Cake, \$2. Miss J. C. Clare, Sponge Cake, \$2. Mrs. Thos. Hooper, Pickles, \$2. Rebecca Smith, Preserves, \$2. Mrs. Samuel Carr, Preserves, \$2. Mrs. W. H. Emory, Preserves, \$2. Miss Mary Houck, Preserves, \$2. Miss M. M. Hooper, Branded Peaches, \$2. Miss Lizzie Feast, Preserved Quinces, \$2. Miss A. Goldsborough, Preserves, (excellent,) \$2. Mrs. W. H. Emory, Tomato Catsup, \$2. Mrs. Saml. Carr, Lemon Jelly, \$2. Mrs. Jas. P. Thomas, Embroidered Scarf, \$2. Mrs. L. S. Gordon, Embroidered Chair, \$2. Mrs. W. H. Emory, Case of Wax Fruit, \$2. Miss Mary A. Odell, Embroidered Dress, \$2.

ALEXANDER RIDDELL,
For the Committee.

DOMESTIC WINES.

The Committee on Wines, award the Society's premium for the best Sparkling Wine to Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and regret that no Still Wine of the description contemplated by the Society, as proper to compete for premium was offered for their inspection. The committee would respectfully recommend that a premium be awarded to Mrs. Samuel Carr, for her Wines, made from the various fruits of the garden and orchard.

JOHN C. WALSH.
JAMES MILLIKIN.
FRANCIS COOKE

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

The Chinese Sugar Cane or Sorgho Sucre, is doubtless to be an "Institution" down South, and if so, perhaps in Maryland and Virginia too, and North of that bad line which Messrs. Mason and Dixon wrote their names upon. The plant grows and ripens readily in this latitude, and as far North as we have any accounts of it; and if it shall be found to yield as large an amount of syrup as in Georgia the past season, there is great reason to hope for the day of cheap sugar.

Our friends in Georgia are elated with their success this year, and they have reason to be. The editor of the *Southern Cultivator*, says:—"It is our deliberate opinion that for 'soiling' (cutting green repeatedly) for the production of syrup, sugar, cider or wine, alcohol, fodder and grain at the same time, it will be found invaluable to the South." This is a "deliberate" opinion, warmed up, we suspect, by the "ardour of a Southern sun," as Mr. Ritchie once said of the patriotism of a friend who desired to serve his country in a pleasant office. But making due allowance—leaving, say, the cider for the apples, the wine for the grapes, and the alcohol for the d—, (we don't like ugly words,) there is great reason for congratulation at the success of this new plant.

Mr. Redmond, of the *Southern Cultivator*, has the credit of introducing the *Sorgho Sucre* into Georgia. Through Dr. Battey, of Rome, Ga., he

had its sugar-making quality tested, and got a sample of crude brown sugar, and a very good sample of chrystalised sugar—which he believes to be the first chrystalised sugar made in the United States from the Sorgho Sucre.

Gov. Hammond, of S. Carolina, made a report to the "Beech Island Farmers' Club" detailing his experiments of the past season. He succeeded with a very simple apparatus in making syrup of excellent quality, but did not attempt to make sugar. He found it very productive in fodder, and yielding very largely also in seed. The crop may be cut repeatedly for fodder, as it springs up immediately after the scythe. He expresses the belief that, owing to the more perfect maturing of the plant, and the probable fact that two crops may be grown in a season, the Sorgho Sucre, "will yield more and better sugar than the Louisiana cane." A succession of crops may be arranged, he says, to insure cutting from the 1st of July until frost. The Governor means to plant ten acres next season for further experiment.

Col. Peters, of Atlanta, Ga., has experimented likewise with the Sorgho Sucre. We give below a detail of his experiments, being a portion of a circular, which he did us the favor to leave with us, with a bottle of the Syrup, which we placed on exhibition at our late Show. He is so well satisfied, it will be seen, with his success, that he means next year to plant fifty acres.

Should the anticipation of these highly intelligent gentlemen be realised as to this plant, it is impossible to over estimate its value. While it will no doubt yield a larger per centage of sugar in the South, it will very probably pay well in higher latitudes. The plant grows and ripens perfectly wherever Indian corn grows, and is extremely vigorous and thrifty. Should there be difficulty in manufacturing sugar from it, still a very good syrup may be made by any old woman who can make a pot boil. That it is an excellent plant for fodder is certain—being voraciously eaten by stock of all sorts—very productive, and producing several crops in the season. It stands dry weather remarkably. It has the peculiarity of preserving its fodder perfectly green until the seed is ripened, so that both seed and fodder may be had in perfection. The seed makes a crop quite equal perhaps to a crop of oats. Then, besides wine, cider and alcohol, it is said that paper can be made of the stalk, and brooms of the brush.

We have at our office a bunch of the brush with the seed, from the farm of Hon. J. Morrison Harris, another raised by Mr. Edw'd Slicer, near this city, and a specimen of tall growing from "Severn Side," sent by Major Giddings. These latter stalks are sixteen feet in length, and we understand were grown on their land. It is not, however, we are informed by Col. Peters, the genuine plant, but a cross with some other of the same family of plants—the common broom corn perhaps. It is

essential that the Sorgho Sucre be kept entirely apart from all such plants, as the blossoms mix very readily. The following extract from Col. Peters' circular will be read with interest:—

"By suggestion of Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, I determined to give the Syrup making a fair trial; consequently ordered from the Messrs. Winship of Atlanta, a very complete Horse Power Mill, with vertical iron rollers, that has worked admirably, crushing out juice for eight gallons of Syrup per hour, worked by two mules with one hand to put in the Cane, and a boy to drive.

On the 13th of this month, finding the seed fully ripe, I had the fodder pulled, and the seed heads cut.

Yield of fodder per acre 1100 to 1300 lbs.

Yield of seed per acre 25 bushels of 36 lbs. to the bushel.

First trial of Mill, 70 average canes gave 20 quarts of juice.

606 average canes passed once through the rollers gave 38 gallons 1 qt. juice, passed a second time through, gave 2 gallons of juice, the 40 gallons 1 qt., gave 8 gallons thick Syrup.

I carefully measured an 8th of an acre having the best canes, and the best stand, another 8th having the poorest canes, and the poorest stand. The result I give below—the canes passed once through the roller.

BEST EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.

Yield of juice from 3315 canes 253 gallons.

" syrup from 253 gal. juice 58½ gallons.

Rates per acre of syrup, 468 gallons.

POOREST EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.

Yield of juice from 2550 canes, 179 gal.

" syrup from 179 gal. juice, 43½ gal.

Rate per acre of syrup, 346 gal.

Weight of 30 selected canes, 49½ lbs.

" juice pressed out, 25½ lbs.

" crushed cane, 23 lbs.

Loss in crushing, ½ lb.

Weight of crushed cane dried in sun, 9½ lbs.

Obtaining such unlooked for success, with the Chinese Sugar Cane, I concluded to try our common corn.

From a 'new ground' planted 3 by 3, one stalk to a hill, a week beyond the roasting ear stage, I selected 30 stalks.

Weight of 30 stalks, 35½ lbs.

" juice, 15½ lbs.

" crushed stalks, 19½ lbs.

Loss in crushing, ½ lb.

Yield of syrup, 1½ pts.

The syrup of a peculiar disagreeable taste, entirely unfit for table use.

The following tests were made at the mill by Dr. Robert Battey, of Rome, Ga., a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Specific gravity of Chinese Sugar Cane

juice, 1.085

Specific gravity of syrup, 1.335

" " N. Orleans syrup, 1.321

Thermometer applied to syrup, 74°

" " juice, 70°

Saccharometer " juice, 25½°

The juice should be placed in the boilers immediately on being pressed out, then boiled slowly, until the green scum ceases to rise; then stir in a tea spoonfull of air slaked lime to five gallons of juice; continue skimming and boiling until the syrup thickens and hangs down in flakes on the rim of the dipper.

I have made the clearest syrup by simply boiling and skimming, without lime or other clarifiers.

The lime is requisite to neutralize a portion of the acid in the juice, the true proportion must be determined by well conducted experiments.

The cost of making the syrup in upper Georgia, in my opinion, will not exceed ten to fifteen cents per gallon. This I shall be able to test another season, by planting and working up fifty acres of the cane.

I am satisfied that this plant will enable every farmer and planter in the southern States, to make at home all the syrup required for family use, and I believe, that our Chemists will soon teach us how to convert the syrup into sugar for export, as one of the staples of our favored clime."

[We have some of the gennine seed, raised by Mr. Harris and Mr. Slicer, which we will distribute to our subscribers.]

SETTING OUT NEW ORCHARDS.

There is no greater truth than this,—it is the interest of every one who has a farm or plantation without an orchard, to plant one—it adds to the comforts of home, enhances the value of the place, and if properly managed after being planted, may result in being a great source of profit.

The ground intended for an orchard, should neither be subjected to being flooded in times of heavy rains, nor naturally wet in times of drought. If not naturally dry, it should be under-drained. It should be ploughed deeply by trench-ploughing, to at least 20 inches in depth, besides which it should be liberally manured with nutritive manures, ashes, and bone-dust, and top-dressed with lime; as potash, phosphate of lime, and lime greatly abound in both the apple tree and its fruit. These may naturally exist in the soil, but if they do not, they should be artificially applied.

The following are laid down as the essential requisites for successfully transplanting orchard trees:

"A previous preparation of a rich deep bed of mellow earth to receive the roots, and land that cannot be water soaked."

"Removing the tree with as little mutilation of the roots as practicable."

"Paring off the bruised parts."

"Shortening-in the head, in a greater or less degree, to correspond with the necessary loss of roots."

"Immersing the roots in mud."

"Settling the earth with water."

"Planting no deeper than before, that is as they stood in the nursery."

"Staking or embanking to prevent injury by the wind."

"Watering the stems and branches only, before the appearance of the leaf."

"Mulching, where danger of midsummer drought is feared."

✍ A paper from Hon. Mr. Clemson of Prince George's Co. on the subject of the Agricultural College, was laid before the Society at the last meeting by the President, and on motion it was ordered to be published in the Am. Farmer. A press of matter in connection with the Exhibition prevents its appearance in this number; it will be given hereafter.

WILL HIGH PRICES CONTINUE?

To the farmer there is no question, which, for the moment, is so important, or which he feels with so much force, as the one at the head of this article. All his calculations, all his expenditures for improvements during the year to come depend upon the prices which he shall receive for his staples. For several years past the price of agricultural products has been advancing, and in nearly the same ratio has that of manufactured articles decreased.

Let us now proceed to inquire into the cause of the high prices of agricultural products, and from the investigation we shall be able to draw some tolerably certain conclusions relative to the future.—To aid us in illustrating this subject we have compiled this table of figures. The first column shows the population and production for 1840, the second column the same for 1850, the third shows what the amount should have been, and in nearly the same ratio with the rate of increase of population.

	1840.	1850.	Ought to have been.
Wheat	84,823,372	100,485,944	115,485,944
Corn	377,531,875	592,071,004	516,071,104
Rye	18,645,567	14,188,813	25,188,813
Oats	123,071,341	146,584,179	166,584,179
Hay	10,348,108	13,838,642	Kept pace with pop'n

By this table it will be observed that there is a deficiency in everything except Indian corn, which has increased in a greater ratio than the population; and hay, which has increased in the same ratio as the population. It is supposed that 15,000,000 bushels of corn are consumed annually in the manufacture of whiskey. But let us illustrate this subject a little further. The population of the United States was, in 1840, 17,069,453; in 1850, 23,191,876; or an increase in ten years of 36 per cent. The increase of wheat during the same period was only 20 per cent. The increase of oats during the same period was 20 percent; Indian corn during the same period, 57 per cent. or 21 per cent over the rate of increase of population. During the same period rye decreased nearly four and a half million bushels, in actual production.

Whatever may be the conclusions drawn from the above facts, one thing is apparent, viz: that vegetable food has not increased in proportion to the increase of population, but has rather fallen behind. Maize is the only crop which advances faster than our rapidly increasing population. Wheat is mainly used for bread and we are exporting largely of corn and corn meal. Will, then high prices continue?

We think they must! For aside from the growing demand at home, arising from the increase of population over production, which will continue to be the case for ten years to come—our exports of grain are continually on the increase. Are we not right then—are we not perfectly safe in reckoning upon the stability of present prices. We hazard the prediction that prices will go up rather than down, although under the influence of momentary causes they may fall below the present standard, but not to remain long down.

But again, the price of all kinds of animal food has increased with the increase of the price of grain. The rise in price of meat is perhaps the more remarkable:

	1840.	1850.	Ought to have been.
No. Cattle	14,971,586	18,378,907	20,178,907
No. Sheep	19,311,374	21,723,220	26,223,220
No. Swine	36,301,393	50,354,313	34,654,313

Now let us compare the ratio of increase of ani-

mals with that of the population. As above stated, the latter is 36 per cent; of cattle, the ratio of increase is 24 per cent; of sheep, the ratio of increase is 13 per cent; of swine, the ratio of increase is 15 per cent.

These facts are instructive; and they go toward explaining the mystery of the high prices of grains, beef, pork, and mutton, which the farmer has enjoyed for the last few years. This state of things will continue until the prices range so high and the demand for bread and meat becomes so great, that capital and labor will be drawn into the channel of agricultural production; until this is done we can see no permanent diminution of prices.

The immense internal improvements which have been in progress in all parts of the country, especially in the grain and meat producing States, and the ready returns which they offer for labor, have drawn thousands away from agricultural employments; and once in the harness and disciplined to the work, they remain in it, and follow these works from point to point, and from one locality to another.

There is one or two facts we have drawn from the above tables, to which we desire to call particular attention. While wheat, rye, and oats; horses, cattle, sheep, and swine have fallen off, *per man*, 12 to 20 per cent, during the period from 1840 to 1850; Indian corn, during that time, increased at the rate of nearly six per cent. *per annum*, or a little less than 60 per cent. for the whole ten years. This is a prodigious increase. The crop of last year, calculated on this ratio, must have been not far from 800,000,000 bushels! and at the same rate the crop of 1860 must run up to the enormous yield of one thousand millions bushels!!

The foreign demand for corn is now so rapidly advancing that we shall probably find a ready market for even this immense product. To give the reader some idea of the extent of the trade in corn at the present time: there were shipped from the single port New York, from January 1st to June 17th, this year, nearly thirty-five thousand barrels of cornmeal, and about two million bushels of corn, being an increase over the shipments of last year during the same period, of six thousand barrels of cornmeal and three hundred thousand bushels of corn. We contemplate with no ordinary interest the portentous nature of these facts. The corn crop is one which is easily raised, and its culture may be pushed to an indefinite extent. It must therefore become the staple production of the Northern and Middle States. Our belief in this is fixed.

Besides the reasons already given to show that high prices will continue, we have to mention the constant increase in the exports of grain to European countries. For the first six months of 1855, the total number of bushels of wheat sent from New York was 31,288; this year the total for the same time is 2,064,736 bushels. The shipments of rye for the last six months are over a million bushels being greater than any previous year in the history of the trade. In wheat flour the exports have largely increased. There is also a great gain in certain kinds of meats.

On the whole, farmers will be safe, we think, in calculating upon past average prices for their products of the present year. And in consequence of the drouth, which has prevailed so extensively throughout many of the corn growing States, this crop will be much diminished and the price will probably advance. Those who have old corn will lose nothing by holding on.—*Prairie Farmer*.

FLORICULTURE—For November 1856.

Prepared for the American Farmer, by John Feast, Florist.

Dahlias, which have been allowed to remain in the ground, should be dug up as soon as possible, and stored in a dry cellar or under the stage in greenhouse.

Chrysanthemums, will now be blooming and will need little attention to improve their beauty; thin out all small buds, and water once a week with liquid Guano, tie up the stems with neat sticks.

Camellias will now begin to open their buds, and should be put in good order, wash the leaves carefully with a sponge to remove dust and insects, and syringe occasionally with clear soft water. Seed saved this year may be sown.

Roses of tender kinds should be taken up and cuttings put in Hardy roses may be removed and Perpetual and Bourbons protected by leaves.

Pelargoniums should be shifted into larger pots.

Tulips and **Hyacinths** should be planted.

Heaths should be potted or top dressed and neatly tied up.

Chinese Primroses may be potted and watered freely.

Azaleas should be sparingly watered.

Mignonette should be potted in larger pots.

Iris and **Sparaxis** should be removed into the greenhouse.

Carnations and **Picoles** should be protected during the winter.

Tree Peonies in pots should be re-potted.

Verbenas should be put in warmest part of the house, and sparingly watered.

Herbaceous Plants may be transplanted safely.

Cactuses should be well attended to.

Greenhouse Plants of many kinds may be propagated, and will root more readily now than earlier in the season if placed in a good situation.

THE GUANO TRADE.—By one of the late Steamers via California, we have the following.

"In Peru there had been no further political disturbances since the departure of the previous steamer.

"The term of the contract celebrated with Don Felipe Barreda, for the consignment and sale of guano in the United States, had expired. The Treasurer considers the prorogation, granted in 1854, as illegal, and calls attention to the subject. It seems that the opinion of those who advocate the adoption of the system of selling this precious manure to the buyers who would take it in the islands at the prices fixed by Government, is daily gaining ground."

BALTIMORE MARKET.—October 30.

The market for breadstuffs is very active, and Shippers and Millers buy freely. Corn is in good demand, and considerable sales are making. We quote Howard Street, Ohio and City Mills Flour firm at \$6.87, some holders asking \$7; Baltimore Extra \$7.25 a \$7.50; Family do. \$8.25 a \$8.50 per barrel. Family Flour \$9. Corn Meal, city \$3.50, country \$3 a \$3.25. Rye Flour, new, \$4.75 a \$5, old \$3 a \$3.25. Wheat, is active, and millers and shippers buy freely; and receipts are fair. White, fair to good, 155 a 160c; good to prime, 163 a 165c; choice, 168c; Red, 150 a 154c; Zimmerman, 155c. Corn, white, 60 a 62c., and yellow, 62 a 63c. Oats, 39 a 40 a 42c. Rye, Pa., 82 a 85c.; Md., 73 a 75c. Clover Seed, \$6.75 a \$7 per bushel; timothy, \$3 a \$3.25. The Clover Seed crop is said to have turned out well in Ohio, and prices may decline somewhat. Beef Cattle, offerings small, and all offering this week were taken at an advance of 25 cents on last week's prices, by city butchers and hawkers, the range of the market being as follows: \$3.25 a \$4.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$6.50 a \$8.50 net, averaging \$3.50 gross. Hogs—a fair demand; sales are now making at \$8 per 100 lbs. Sheep—Sheep are dull this week; we quote at \$3 a \$3 per head,

with sales. Whiskey, Ohio, 35½, Baltimore, 36, and firm. Tobacco is firm, and in request at full rates.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The last arrival from Europe, gives us stronger evidence of the necessity for our breadstuffs. We quote as follows: **COTTON AND GRAIN.**—The Cotton and Grain accounts continue favorable from Liverpool, while the London market for Wheat was scarcely so strong as the previous week. One of the best advised grain authorities at Liverpool, Messrs. Maxwell, writes:

"We had a quiet market here to-day, buyers evidently wishing to postpone their purchases as much as possible, in the expectation of having a better choice, and at lower prices shortly, as some 70,000 quarters wheat are now on the way from the States to this market, and may be expected the first change of wind. Flour continues very scarce, and choice, such as Ohio and Canada, commands almost any price the sellers choose to ask. Indian Corn in fair request, at 1s per quarter advance, and very little offering; however, a fair supply may be looked for shortly, which may give a temporary check to the present upward movement."

A dispatch from Marseilles, to the 10th October, reports heavy arrivals of grain, and prices firm. The grain wants of the country are large, and the receipts from the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, upon which the Greek merchants at Marseilles calculated very confidently in the summer, prove unexpectedly light. These usually sagacious people were caught, in some instances, to the measure of 30 or 40 per cent. by selling short for September delivery.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Asia is telegraphed from Liverpool. The weather for the crops is represented as unfavorable; Corn has advanced 6d to 1s, though it is stated, as is usually the case by the first telegraph despatches, probably for speculating purposes, that Wheat was duller—when the papers and letters are received, it will be found, we expect, that wheat and flour had advanced as well as corn.

SAUSAGE OR PIE MEAT CUTTERS, FOR 1856.

F. B. DIDIER & BRO. PATTERN.

THE subscriber having bought out F. B. DIDIER & Bro., will continue to manufacture Sausage Cutters of their approved pattern, which is considered the best and cheapest Cutter now in use.

This machine is warranted, with proper care, to cut or mince 200 lbs. of meat per hour—not liable to get out of order, and easily operated by a small boy. The simplicity of construction, and the ease with which every part subject to wear may be replaced, serve to recommend it as the cheapest and most perfect machine now in use.

One great objection to Meat Cutters is that the knives are stationary; in this machine they can be taken out, cleaned or sharpened, and put back in a short time.

N. B.—Retail price, \$5. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Merchants will please order early, so that their orders can be filled promptly.

C. H. TSCHUDY,

Successor to F. B. Didier & Bro.,

not-it

No. 55 N. PACA STREET, BALTIMORE.

PREMIUM SWINE.—For sale, a Boar, 2 years old, took first premium at the late Md. State Show; a Sow, 7 months old, in pig, took a 2d premium; a weanling Boar, 9 months old, took first premium; 8 pigs, 8 weeks old—all Chester breed. Apply to C. WARNS, Elkridge Landing, or at this office. not-it

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